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6-30 P.M.				
27th June.	ORIENTAL	6184	BRITANNIA	6535
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9600
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10513
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	11th Sept. "

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BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,969	31st " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,001	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	12,234	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,166	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Sharpe Abrey	6,388	24th " "
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22nd June, 1908.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,899	G. Bazicle	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,156	F. Badesich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Cilumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	...	27th June,
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July,
YEBORI MARU	...	S. Kon	11th July	22nd July,
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Wilcocker	8th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	26th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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* GOUVERNEUR	2400	Burmeister	29th June,
† REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobsen	10th July.
PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlenear	20th July.

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Agent for PERAGREEN & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFARREN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de CALO,
Acting-Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS, of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the Public that KUMAR SHRI RAMKACHAR of Jasdan State, Kathiawar, is now PROPRIETOR of the Firms of N. CATCHPOLE & Co., Bombay, Karachi and Poona. Mr. N. Catchpole will not hold himself responsible for any debts or liabilities whatever in connection with the Company.

NEWSON CATCHPOLE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive up to 3 P.M. (Standard Time), on the 30th June, 1908, sealed TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING POLICE LINES at MANDVI. Forms of TENDERS and other particulars can be had on payment of Re. 2/ to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays, holidays and the day of receiving TENDERS being excepted.

Probable value of work ... ... Rs. 14,000.
Deposit ... ... Rs. 1,400.
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H. J. SYKES, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
THANA, 13TH JUNE, 1908.

CECIL ROOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL ROOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

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30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 8	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	69 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
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THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND Over Rs. 14,00,000,
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHEN LAL, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

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3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 6, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
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COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ECZEMA DROVE HIM TO DESPAIR

Hand Became Swollen and Very Red and Painful—Arm Gradually Affected Up to Elbow—Impossible to Give Idea of Agony Undergone for Three Years—Doctor and Very Many Remedies Fail.

CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling in my right hand, which became red and very painful and irritating. This swelling spread gradually up the arm until it reached the elbow. It is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the three years that this eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor for four weeks in the provinces, where I was living at the time, and the treatment he put me under was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I happened to catch sight of an advertisement of Cuticura Remedies, and there I read of a case of eczema having been cured by the use of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills. The case was so similar to my own that I thought I would at least make one more try to get my arm right. I bought the whole treatment of the chemist, and I persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to any one, and the relief I felt myself was great. I should not have believed it possible for any remedy to afford such comfort in so short a time. By experience with the other remedies for eczema—and I should think I tried them all—enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. By the doctor's orders I was keeping my arm in a sling for many months, but the sling was soon dispensed with when I started with Cuticura. I persevered with Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills for about a couple of months, using in all two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura in skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me, but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. Mr. T. S. Gillard, 3, Hetley Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, Nov. 19, '06."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; H. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUBOIS FRERES & CAGNION'S COGNAC.
FLEUR DE BLANZAC.
Rs. 3-12 per bottle.
JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.

TO BE HAD FROM
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

s supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

(SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS. WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF
ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributer of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)
Now appearing in the
Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and make specialities in the closest possible RELIABLE AGENTS for purchases of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to contract their Indents or Shows. Machinery orders are executed to big an export.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED.

A GUN, for saluting purposes, by the Dharampur State. The weight of the gun to be about 4 cwt. and length from 4 to 5 feet. Any one who can supply such a Gun should correspond with the Undersigned.

S. G. JAYAKAR,
Dewan, Dharampur State.

WANTED.

AN ENGINEER, who has passed Boiler Text Examination Second Class, to take charge of two Oil and Fibre Mills, at Alleppy (Malabar Coast). Lodging free. One knowing either English or Malayalam Language, need only apply, stating terms and previous experience with copies of certificates to Box No. 1268, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A YOUNG INDIAN LADY, with English Qualifications is desirous of taking an appointment as a Governess or Tutor to Children or Young Ladies in a respectable family, High references, Linguist and Pianist. For terms, Apply to Box No. 1272, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

A REALLY EXPERIENCED BOOK KEEPER at J. IVAN & Co., 40, Meadow Street, Fort. Good salary and prospects. Christian or Eurasian preferred.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED, a PARTNER, in a well known Soda Water Factory, with a capital of Rs. 5,000. Factory at present conducted by a English Lady. For further Particulars. Apply to

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

WATERPROOF PAULINS
FOR THE
MONSOON.
Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

TO BE LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

COOL and AIRY FLAT on Apollo Bunder. Large Drawing Room, 25 ft. by 20 ft.; Dining Room, 20 ft. by 17 ft.; three Bed Rooms, each 20 ft. by 16ft. with Bath Rooms attached; Kitchen, with English Stove. Facing South and

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Power, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. G. Britto from Ponda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda, 1960 tons Captain R. S. B. Butler sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and Mr. C. Keith, Mr. Thareabhoy Momedally and 30 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's., steamer Warora 2565 tons Captain G. A. Shepherd arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Moulmein &c., with a cargo of rice and timber and Miss Jausy as a passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ujina, 3426 tons Captain J. G. Le Brocy arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a general cargo and Miss E. G. Kensington as a passenger.

The steamer Anchendale, 2568 tons Captain R. M. McCure, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 20 June should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surrey St
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 22.

Asgard ....2712.....Reumam
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Budree .....1489 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels ...3588 Schmake.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies.....James Mackintoes & Co
Delta .....4780 Snow .....Shanghai ...6-7 P & O Co
Garscube.....2997 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455 McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Lahnan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lawada .....2124 Lane...Calcutta .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mohammadi....1262 Primrose ...Jedah...Bo & P S N Co
Nowsal Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental .....3085 Palmer ...London.....P & O Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'lina Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria .....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir .....2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Thornbeck 2348 Shotton Calcutta... 24-6 Show W & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ..... M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart	3767	M'pherson, A'werp	25-6	F M & Co	
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	30-6	F M & Co
D & E Chanda	...3951	Tice,...Antwerp	...3-7	M M & Co	
F Kageshima Maru	3872	Arazawa	Kobe	27-6	N Y Kaisha
G Hoseinee	988	Gordia	Persian Gulf	27-6	B & P S N Co
K Castello ...2309	Runton...Hull	....	25-6	F Muir & Co	
M Ras Bem	2497	Morris	...Repairing	...S	Wallace & Co
O Ivydene ...2277	Yule	.....London		6-7	Bombay Co
P Marienfels	3560	Sandstedt	H'burg	27-6	W & A G & Co
Q Lisga 943	McDiarmid	K'chi	26-6	M M & Co	
H W V D					
Dwarka 1659	Moxon	K'chi	26-6	M M & Co	
Offside G					
Kola..... 510	Cole...Busreh	.....	25-6	M M & Co	
Offside P					
Borderer 2835	Black Java	25-67	.....Morrison & Co		
H W P D					
Mahanadi ...547	Ahmed M Goa	24-6...B O S N Co Ld			
Offside M					
Rydal Hall...2139	Jones.....	N F	20-6	K Nixon & Co	
M W D D					
Gouverneur...2120	Barmeister..Z'bar...	29-6. A Strandes			

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Cal'tta .. 4786 Rae ...L'pool 26-6 K N & Co
2 Scindia...3353 Kelso...L'pool...25-6 W & A G & Co
3 Maragon .....3279 Lowe Calcutta...24-6 M M & Co
4 Sandon Hall 3293 Main...K'chi 27-6 K Nixon & Co
6 Ujina .....3426 Brocq.....N F..... M M & Co
7 Silesia...3340 Radonicich...Kobe...24-6 A L S N Co
8 Koerber ...3250 Foresti ...Trieste.1-7 A L S N Co
10 & 11 Egypt...4128 Summers...London 4-7 P & O Co
12 Marmora...5239 Weston Shanghai...24-6 P & O Co
15 Nowshera.....1961 Mande.Rangoon..25-6M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Ugina s	Brocq	Rangoon May 24
22	Warora s	Shepherd	Moulmein May 31

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Nerbudda s	Butler	Persian Gulf &c.

The steamer Anchendale McCure for Calcutta, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Governeur for Zanzibar &c
" Kola for Persian Gulf &c.
" Mohammadi for Jedah &c
" Hoseinee for Persian Gulf &c
" Koerber for Trieste &c
" Lawada for Calcutta &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Villedie Gloriat from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 20th instant at 1 p. m.

The German East African Line Steamer Reichstag left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday, via Mombasa and Goa.

The steamer Umzinga of the Natal Direct Line which left Bombay on 6th instant arrived at Suez on 20th idem.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—1,454 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 250 cwts horns, E C Nanjiji 9 bales twist, Rowji Dayal ; 70 bales wool, M Ratansee ; 28 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 86 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee ; 25 bales wool, M Vulley ; 42 bales wool, R Tata ; 35 bales wool, M Ramjidas 9 bales wool, M Jetha; 100 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons ; 1 case twist, G Cotton and Co ; 35 bales wool, V Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1311 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
Ivydine s—500 cwts dry ginger, B Dewsee; 120 cwts dry ginger, Khetsey Canjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—10 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—32 bales twist, The Rhemani Mills Ld. 21 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday a nd Co,
City of Calcutta s—5,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—715 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,400 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 584 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 107 bales twist, Schroder Smidt and Co ; 1000 tons Manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld; 1,000 tons Manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1986 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Clan Urquhart s—10 bales cotton, 105 bales cotton-fly and waste, K Visram and Co ; 1020 cwts gingellyseed, Jehangir Cama and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 550 bales A Moritz and Co ; 30 bales cotionfly, Phiroze C Sethna; 201 cwts turmeric, Baner and Krause ; 262 cwts turmeric, D Sassoon and Co ; 1040 cwts myrabollams, W Becher ; 500 cwts myrabollams Kaliandas Brothers ; 200 cwts turmeric Nusserwanjee Bros and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—30 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 105 cwts gum, S Damjee and Co ; 520 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 159 cwts turmeric M Jafferbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koeber s—220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers ; 1712 bales cotton Ralli Brothers ; 440 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 2001 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 375 cwts olibanum 187 cwts mother-of-pearl-shell M Jafferbhoy ; 150 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher 665 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koeber s—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 700 bales cotton, 1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Koeber s—454 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIPOLI.

Koeber s—2 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CAVALLA.

Koeber s—2 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VATHEY.

Koeber s—4 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SALONICA.

Koeber s—2 bales twist G Cotton and Co.

FOR VARNA.

Koeber s—2 bales twist G Cotton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Marmora s—4½ cwt genda borns, Y L Hingkee ; 8½ cwt genda horns, M M Essabhoy ; 93 cwts sharkfins Allarakhia and Co ; 88 chests opium, Bombay Persia S N Co ; 20 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co ; 15 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 59 cwts hera bole, K Raja 1 parcel cowbazor, B Esmail.
Kagoshima Maru s—3000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
Salesia s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kagoshima Maru s—700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Marmora s—5 chests opium, C Ebrahim and C ; 23 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—500 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, The Japa Cotton Tr Co ; 1,114 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kagoshima Maru s—1,598 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kagoshima Maru s—646 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 22nd June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	.....	Nil	...
Teheran ...	22	2	9 p.m.	0	55
Suez	22	2	30 p. m.	0	27

NOTICE

Moulmein routes to Siam via Kanburi and Rabeng Right (22-6-08.)

A Marriage has been arranged between Gilbert Leslie-Smith, 25th Punjabis, eldest son of the late Gilbert Leslie-Smith, of the Indian Civil Service, and Ethel Hilda, eldest daughter of Colonel F. C. Maisey, late 30th Punjabis, of La Planaz, Territet, Switzerland.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Captain G. O. F. Sealy, Indian Medical Service, and Laura Mary (Mollie), elder daughter of Major W. W. Cookson, R.A., and grand-daughter of the late Major-General George Chichiele-Plowden, late Bengal Staff Corps.

Valvarine Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair-Renewer," for it "will positively restore to every man Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair-Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot ; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ZEROOS—June 21, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. G. C. Zeroos, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—June 11, at Bangalore, the wife of P. A. Barton, of a daughter.
CROMMELIN—June 15, at Rockliff, Mussoorie, the wife of Colonel C. Y. Crommelin, 9th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.
CUMMING—June 19, at Kenilworth, Ootacamund, the wife of Alexander R. Cumming, Indian Civil Service, Madras, of a daughter.
HALLIGAN-JOLLY—May 1, at Moulmein, Lower Burma, the wife of F. Halligan-Jolly, Municipal Engineer, of a son.
JOLLY—June 11, at Maymyo, Upper Burma, the wife of C. O. Jolly, Indian Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAYHO—June 17, at Allahabad, from heat apoplexy, Cecil Thomas Williams, youngest son of the late Thomas James Mayho, of the Board of Revenue.
PLOMER—June 14, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, of Pneumonia, Maxwell Julian, aged 7 1/2 years, son of Mrs. and Mr. Frank Plomer of Muttra.
THORP—June 15, at Cawnpore, of Pneumonia, Aubrey Garstin, the dear second son of Ernest and Mary Thorp of Meerpore, Chumparun, Bengal, aged 23 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 7-19m., 7-13a.; Low water, 0-54m., 1-12a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Football, The Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

Phases of the Moon.—June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona. Berar Manufacturing Company, 2 Dalal Street, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 8-32m., 8-12a. Low water, 1-46m., 2-20a.
Thursday, June 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 9-29m., 9-4a. Low water, 2-33m., 3-18a.
Friday, June 26.—Cricket matches, Bombay Gymkhana A. Team vs. Hindu Gymkhana; B. Team vs. Government Telegraph. Public Holiday: Celebration of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 10-18m., 9-52a. Low water, 3-16m., 4-9a.
Saturday, June 27.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Phillips and Company, annual general meeting, 4-30 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana 'A' Team vs. Y. M. C. A. 'B' Team vs. R. I. M. Dockyard. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11-2m., 10-37a. Low water, 3-56m., 4-54a.
Sunday, June 28.—2nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 11-40m., 11-19a. Low water, 4-35m. 5-35a.
Monday, June 29.—Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Buildings, 5-30 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, ordinary and extraordinary general meetings, Rampart Row, 2 and 2-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-17m. 11-58a. Low water, 5-12m., 6-14a.

The Raja and Ranee of Dhar.—Their Highnesses the Raja and Ranee of Dhar left Bombay on Saturday last for their State, attended by their follows.

College of a Stable.—A stable belonging to one Abdhoosein Noorbhoy and situated at Victoria Road collapsed suddenly at 3-30 p. m. on Sunday. It was a wooden structure and was unoccupied. No one was injured. The damage done is estimated at Rs. 400.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Marmora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9·45 a.m. on Thursday the 25th instant instead of on Wednesday the 24th idem as previously notified.

Police Note.—Some umbrellas, a bag of clothes, a G.C. Ite, a native account book, a quantity of clothing, etc., a khaki military coat, four gunny packages containing clothes and utensils, a bunch of keys, a ft. felt hat, and a black empty bag have been take charge of by the Police and await owners.

Theft—Mr. R.V. G. Lowe, Master of the steamship "Mazagon" now lying in the Victoria Dock, has reported to the Pice the theft of a bag containing sovereigns anoains, of the collective value of Rs. 305, from his bin drawer, between 11-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. on the 20th instant.

A New Advocate.—The Judges of the Bombay High Court have in pleased to admit Mr. H. C. Coyaji, a Pleader the Court, as an Advocate. Mr. Coyaji had practis as a Pleader for over ten years and ceased practice such for one year. Yesterday in the High Cour before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, he made this oal declaration as an Advocate of the Court.

Captain's Death at Sea.—The s.s. "Asgard" arrived in Bombay arbour at 2-30 p.m. yesterday from Calcutta, is quarantine. The Chief Officer who is in charge of the vessel, reports that Commander H. Bick s on the voyage, of malarial fever, between Calcutta and Calcutta on the 11th instant and was buried at Sea.

The Band at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Bazzio.....	Bonheur
Overture...	La Dame Blanche.....	Boieldieu
Descriptive	Susie's Wedding Morn, Synopsis: Day Dawns. Dancing on the Village Green. Church Organ. Wedding March Galop.	Thurban
Selection...	The Girl from Kays.....	Caryll
Valse	Love's Last word	Cremieux
Selection...	Reminiscences of England	Godfrey
Ragtime	Carcole Belles	Bodewalt Lampe

Subedar Major Sardar Bahadur Mirza Mohomed Beg.—A farewell entertainment accompanied by a nautch was given in the N. I. Lines, 109th Infantry, Santa Cruz, on the night of the 17th instant, in honour of Subedar-Major Sardar Bahadur Mirza Mahomed Beg, 109th Infantry, who retires on pension from the 30th June after a service of over 35 years, of which the last 15 years was as Subedar-Major. A big *mandap* was erected for the occasion and was fully decorated. Among those present for the occasion were Colonel Hazelgrove, Major Walker, Major Searle, Captain Bowden, Captain Barr, Lieutenants Page and Phillips, and the Native officers and men of the 109th Infantry. Just before the commencement of the entertainment Colonel Hazelgrove, the officer commanding the 109th, addressed the assembly and described the qualifications and the long and faithful service rendered by the Subedar-Major. He said: "Subedar-Major Mirza Mahomed Beg, Sirdar Bahadur, has served in this Regiment faithfully for over 35 years, with zeal and tact. Not only he but his family has served the Government for the last three generations in the 109th Infantry and has rendered aid in all capacities, I am glad to announce that though the Subedar-Major is retiring on pension he has been selected by the Begam of Bhopal and appointed on the personal staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bhopal Army, to which place he is now proceeding. I am sorry to lose him. May the Subedar-Major enjoy his long earned pension, and prosper in his new appointment and live in happiness and prosperity." Three cheers were given, after which the officers and the Subedar-Major were garlanded.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, June 16.

Frederick the Great of Prussia was, in spite of some eccentricities, a man of prudence and self-reliance. He trusted no one, but worried all. The Government of the country he retained in his own hands. His different Ministers could of themselves do nothing, and were virtually and practically the amanuenses of the King. The one barbarous trait in the character of Frederick was that he never relinquished his hereditary privilege of kicking and cudgelling, believing that in these actions he was actually justified. He was, also, consummately parsimonious, except where his army was concerned, on which he lavished money. The Nizams of Hyderabad were of a different type from Frederick the Great in the matter of governing the State. They delegated full powers to their Ministers to act, and the latter were responsible for the good government of the country. That admitted statesman, nobleman, and politician Salar Jung I is of course omitted from the list. But the present Nizam has deviated from the old order—and wisely. Unlike his predecessors, Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan directs the helm of affairs, and the Minister is something of a medium of approach between the people and the sovereign. By this process, some delay occurs; but it is all the better, for everything done is the more mature.

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In the re-arrangement of the administrative staff of the Paigah Estate of the late Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah, of which the present representative is Nawab Mahomed Luthfuddin, Khan Bahadur (the eldest son of the late Nawab Zaffar Jung, who succeeded his father), the following appointments have been confirmed :—Chief Paigah Secretary, Captain Syed Mahmood; Under-Secretary, Moulvie Kuthbudin Mahmood Ali; Assistant Secretary, Moulvie Vazi-ruddin; English Assistant to the Chief Secretary, Mr. F. E. Brighte; Chief Judge, Moulvie Hafiz Luthfulla; Judges, Moulvies Syeduddin, Syed Ali Ahmed, Amanat Ali, and Ekramuddin Khan; Legal Advisers, Messrs. F. X. and C. J. dosSantos; Superintendent, Stamp Department, Mr. O. V. DaCosta; Talukdars, Mr. Jamshedji Edulji Chenoy, Rajah Narsingir, and Sowcar Sivlal Mothilal; Chief Accountant, Rai Kaseo Row; Principal Medical Officer, Dr. Nawab Fakiruddin Hasan Khan; Commander of the Paigah Troops, Captain Mahomed Sultan.

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A Mahomedan cemetery, known as Guzarati Shah Takiya, which is situated in close proximity to the property known as Eden Garden, has been on more than one occasion the scene of excitement. An old, dilapidated well exists there, which is absolutely of no use either to man or beast, as the water is stagnant, if not poisonous. The well being in an isolated quarter of the aforesaid cemetery, would-be suicides take to it, and these generally are women. Last year a young woman of the Durji caste put an end to her life owing to a quarrel with the proverbial mother-in-law. Recently, the body of a woman was seen floating in this well and the police had it dragged out. The question is, why should a dangerous well of this kind be allowed to remain? It serves no good or useful purpose, while, on the other hand, it is a death-trap; and it is therefore the imperative duty of the Hyderabad Municipality to close it at once. What are the Health Officer and the Municipal Secretary doing?

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Last Wednesday night appeared the first signs of the burst of the monsoon. It rained in torrents from about midnight to the early hours of the morning, giving us nearly three inches of rain, which was general, the River Moosi having been in flood on Thursday morning. The sky has since been overcast, and slight drizzles have occurred, which make the nights very pleasant; and the change in the temperature is welcomed as affording an opportunity to recuperate health.

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All the public schools have re-opened after the summer vacation, and considering that some have had as much as 45 days leave, both teachers and pupils ought to return to their work with renewed vigour and energy.

The delegation of powers by the Government of Madras to heads of Departments still continues Among the powers recently delegated is that of granting travelling allowance for a journey undertaken in order to procure a medical certificate by an officer voluntarily applying for an invalid pension. It has been delegated to the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court and the following heads of Departments :—The Board of Revenue (all Departments); the Inspector-General of Police; the Surgeon-General; the Director of Public Instruction; and Chief Engineers of the P. W. D.

THE WEATHER.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHOWNAGAR, June 21.

A severe cyclone passed over Jetpore, Dhorajee and Veraval and 6 inches of rain fell at Jetpur, 5 at Dhorajee and 6 at Veraval The line which was breached between Lilapur and Lektor is now repaired and through communication is restore. The Dragandhra line has also been repaired, and trains are now running through.

MEERUT, June 22.

Stormy weather, resulting in heavy rain along the line to Aligarh, Ghaziabad and Meerut still continues.

[By telegraph.]

SIMLA, June 22.

The depression has been the cause of nearly general rain in North-east India and Orissa; but does not seem to has changed much in intensity.

The rainfall, due to the Bay Monsoon, has again been general on the Burma Coast.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon is still very weak and has given only a few falls of rain in the South United Provinces and East Central India, and light general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

The principal amounts of rainfall are —Mergui, two inches; Bassein, three inches; Moulmein, Akyab, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Gaya, Falsepoint, Cuttack and Sambaji, one inch; Cherrapoonjee, Narayanganj and Barisal, two inches; Berhampore and Burdwan, three inches; Jhansi, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin, one inch.

Skies are clear in Upper India and the greater part of the United Provinces, and heavily clouded only in Burma, North-east India and the North Madras Coast. The air is drier than usual in the Central Provinces in the vicinity of Simla and Mussooree Hills; temperature is in excess in the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-east India and the West Coast of the Peninsula and a few falls are likely in the Central parts of the country.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. and Company's steamer "Dwarka," which arrived in harbour on Sunday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having experienced strong gale, S.-W. Monsoon and heavy swell. The same Company's steamer "Linga" which arrived here on 20th from Karachi, met with heavy sea strong monsoon wind but no rain. The same Company's steamer "Ujina" which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, encountered variable wind moderate to strong monsoon, high W.-N.-W. swell and heavy rain.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 22nd June 1908 was 29·742 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F, will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla-nade	Byculla	Colaba	Fort	
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	9·02	8·13	8·48	...	
Sunday, 22nd June 1908	0·20	0·20	0·30	...	
Total	9·22	8 33	9·28	...	
Up to same date last year...	21·50	22·79	22·32	...	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 20	8 11	8 61	18 56

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND JUNE 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, 22nd June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased in the north and north-east and is now in considerable defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala but is normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature has risen generally and is low only at Lahore, but continues in large excess at Ambala; the minimum is equal to the average over the whole area. Winds are northerly or north-westerly.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain is reported; Allahabad has had 0·20 inch of rain, Jhansi 0·90 inch and Agra 0·52 inch. Skies are clear or slightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now equal to the average or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess during the day at those stations where no rain has fallen. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Upper Sind and parts of Rajputana but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal and temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the maximum at Jacobabad and Ajmer. Winds are generally westerly or north-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0·15 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is now normal at Raipur but is generally in defect elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures are higher than usual nearly everywhere. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen the largest amount being 0·95 inch at Karwar and 0·20 inch at Mormugao. Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is now in excess at Mormugao. Temperature is normal. Winds are southerly or south-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum has had 0·30 inch of rain. Skies are only lightly clouded in the north and moderately overcast in the south. Humidity is normal and maximum temperature is high everywhere but the minimum is equal to the average. Winds are generally westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, cloud, and humidity have increased and winds have become southerly or south-easterly along the West Coast. These conditions point to an area of slightly unsettled weather in the East Arabian Sea, which is such as is generally associated with an advance of the monsoon. General rain is probable on the West Coast. A few light showers are likely in the central parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 21st	89·1	81·1	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	105·3	87·0	...	0·02
Rawalpindi	100·9	74·1	...	0·12
Lahore	99·4	80·2	0·01	1·69
Sirsa	102·3	81·1	...	2·60
Ambala	112·0	81·5	...	0·28
Delhi	102·7	84·7	0·04	0·19
Agra	100·0	82·5	0·52	1·26
Mainpuri	97·3	83·3	...	0·48
Jhansi	99·8	83·6	0·90	1·44
Cawnpore	103·4	82·5	...	?
Allahabad	100·1	79·5	0·20	0·20
Jacobabad	107·6	85·3	...	0·00
Karachi	94·9	83·2	...	0·00
Ajmer	91·4	80·7	...	2·50
Jaipur	95·7	81·1	...	0·34
Kotah	96·0	83·1	...	2·52
Bhuj	95·1	80·0	...	0·19
Dwarka	89·3	82·7	...	0·23
Veraval	85·7	83·3	...	1·54
Rajkot	96·9	78·7	...	2·63
Bhavnagar Para.....	101·6	81·0	...	0·23
Surat	91·6	81·1	...	1·66
Ahmedabad	99·6	81·2	...	2·09
Deesa	100·8	79·9	...	0·08
Neemuch	95·0	77·7	...	1·43
Indore	94·1	79·1	...	1·54
Jubbulpore	97·5	83·3	...	0·17
Sangor	88·6	79·5	...	0·04
Hoshangabad	96·6	81·9	0·03	0·27
Khandwa	99·7	79·1	...	1·33
Akola	100·2	78·6	...	2·28
Amraoti	100·8	?	...	0·41
Nagpur	102·1	85·1	...	0·33
Chanda	99·5	85·0	...	2·20
Raipur	98·7	79·6

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

IMPERIAL PROBLEMS.

The "Madras Mail":—On Empire Day Lord Curzon delivered an eloquent address to a gathering of British and Colonial statesmen, and the day before yesterday Lord Milner made an important speech at the Royal Colonial Institute on the same subject, the difficulties and obligations of the Empire. The two speeches have much in common, for Lord Curzon and Lord Milner are pre-occupied with much the same problems, though they approach them rather differently. It is, as Lord Curzon remarked in his speech, a significant fact that however great the difference may be between the various schemes of Imperial reorganisation for administrative, commercial or military purposes, they all "appear to revolve consistently round the idea of closer union between the component parts of the Empire. That idea of union has, in fact, become the dominating principle of Imperial politics, and the veriest "little Englanders" support their meddlesome policy by assertions that it will draw the Empire together, improbable as such a result may seem to Colonial observers. One thing is clear, that the Colonies cannot be drawn closer to each other and to the Mother country merely, or even mainly, by the controlling power of the Imperial Government. It is, perhaps, by reciprocal benefit in tariffs, by reciprocity in the recognition of professional qualifications, by increased knowledge of each other, and above all by co-operation in the Imperial task, that union can be promoted. Mutual recognition of professional and scholastic distinctions is a matter of very considerable importance which has not received as much attention as it deserves. The affiliation of colonial and Indian Universities to Universities at Home is beneficial, but affects only a very small number of persons, and an equalisation of the professional tests demanded in the various portions of the Empire, so far as may be possible is one of the items in the Imperialist programme to which attention ought to be directed. Communications have their place, too, in that programme and such projects as the "All Red Route" tend to bring the outlying portions of the Empire into touch with the centre, to the great benefit of both, while cheaper postal and telegraphic rates encourage that exchange of views which results in better understanding.

Co-operation in Imperial defence, however necessary it may be, cannot be regarded as a very satisfactory means of drawing the units of the Empire closer to the Mother country, for contributions to Imperial defence are kept to be viewed by the Colonies rather as a kind of tax than as Expenditure or insurance. Since the Boer War, it is true, there has been a quickening of the military spirit in Australia and Canada, but, in the case of the former at any rate, a very short-sighted view is taken by the average voter, who insists that he shall be able to feast his eyes on the naval defences for which he is paying, regardless of the fact that localised defence is contrary to the fundamental principal of naval policy. Australia cannot be defended by keeping vessels in Australian waters. It must be the business of the Imperial Navy to keep hostile vessels out of those waters altogether, and it is quite conceiveable that under certain circumstances Australia would be best safeguarded by a concentration of naval forces in the North Sea. This the Colonies are are slow to grasp, and the more it is insisted on, the more reluctantly they respond to the appeals of their statesmen to contribute towards Imperial defence. Still, the spirit of self-sacrifice is not absent from Colonial politics, though it does not yet express itself in action very frequently, and a more enlightened view of the problems of Imperial defence will eventually come to be taken. In this as in all other Imperial questions, statesmen must be on their guard against enquiring in the spirit of selfishness whether this unit gains more by closer association with the Mother-country that some other, for that, as Lord Curzon observed, is a separatist argument.

There is a good deal of justice in Lord Milner's complaint against the system whereby one Colonial Office manages two distinct Empires, the Empire of self-governing Europeans and the Empire of dependent native populations. But it is not evident from the terse summary of his speech we published yesterday precisely how he proposes to reconcile his demand that the Colonies should have a share in the Government of the dependent Empire with his suggestion that the Colonial Office should be split up into the offices, one responsible for the self-governing Colonies and the other responsible for the dependent Empire. It is to be presumed, however, that in Lord Milner's view, as in Lord Curzon's, the share of the self-governing Colonies in the management of the dependencies would be confined to participation in the deliberative Assembly, and the executive work would be carried on as much as ever by the Colonial Office with this difference, that there would be two such offices. The suggestion is an admirable one, and there can be little doubt that the division of the Colonial Office would enable the claims of the dependencies to be urged more vigourously without offence to the self-governing Colonies. It is idle to expect the Colonies to realise the effect of this action on other portions of the Empire until they are placed in a position to see it for themselves and are made to some extent sharers in the responsibilities of Empire.

DACCA.

The "Pioneer":—There is much to be done to make Dacca a worthy capital of Eeastern Bengal, but a start has been made with three pressing reforms, the first of which is the improvement of the conservancy arrangements. This work will cost nearly two lakhs, and should be completed by the end of the year. The local Government has contributed Rs. 1,24,000 and is about to, lend Rs. 75,000 to the Municipality. It has also undertaken to provide for the next five years a sum af Rs. 7,500 annually to defray maintenance charges. The second reform is the improvement of the water supply, and for this a scheme has been prepared which will shortly be placed before the Commissioners. If it is accepted and approved by the local Government, it is probable that it can be completed by the end of next year. The total cost is estimated at about 4 1/4, lakhs, and a contribution will be made by Government. The third and most important reform is drainage and the reclamation of insanitary lands. A good deal of preliminary work has been done. The town has been surveyed and levels taken, and the results show that it will be possible to devise an efficient drainage system, but the cost will be very heavy. The local Government has also contributed Rs. 20,000 for road repairs and Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of a Municipal market. For this year Rs. 10,000 has been promised for roads, and Government has undertaken the repair of the new roads leading to the new station. The street lighting is admittedly poor, but the arrangements between the Municipality and the Electric Light Trust will shortly be revised, and it is hoped for some improvement. The Lieutenant-Governor has the improvement of the town very much at heart, but it is not to be expected that the deficiencies of the town can be made good very rapidly, as he realises how difficult the task is and how important that its improvement should be on well considered lines. Most of the difficulty arises from the fact that buildings have been allowed in the old days to grow up as they please with the result that the streets are now narrow and congested, and can only be improved at great expense. In regard to quarters for the officers of Government the repetition of this old error will be avoided, and the station will be laid out on sanitary and suitable lines.

THE CALCUTTA PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

The "Indian Daily News":—One of the most praiseworthy of philanthropic societies recently formed in Calcutta is the Prisoners' Aid Society which has just completed its first year of labour and whose first annual report is now published. Signed by Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. A. Chaudhuri, and Mr. G. M. Falkner the report shows a creditable beginning, very largely experimental, it is true, but with plently of promise of future good. Here are a few of the perplexities:—

In the first place, a considerable number of discharged prisoners are willing to cheat us if they can; in the second, a great many suppose that we are attempting to cheat them. The first difficulty was of course foreseen; the second is perhaps greater than we supposed. At first we followed the English practice of meeting discharged prisoners at the prison-gate and taking them to places where we had obtained work which they had represented themselves as willing to do. This led to our being regarded in the Jail as persons interested in recruiting cheap labour, and applications for assistance fell off accordingly. Since then, we have told all applicants to come to our office in Upper Chitpore Road, and as a rule, we do not try to find work for a discharged prisoner till he does come. This saves us, no doubt, from a certain number of applications made for assitance, rather than work; but it may be that we lose a certain number of men whose good resolutions are not strong enough to lead them as far as our office. We have, however, to gain the confidence of ignorant people, who, unfortunately, cannot believe that anyone wishes to help them in a disinterested way, and we have practically no choice but to follow the course we have adopted.

Of necessity the work has largely been confined to the educated or the semi-educated of which the dishonest clerk is a type, since in Calcutta the demand for unskilled labour is so great that the lower class prisoner has no difficulty in getting work. The Society has taken a house in Bhowanipore where it has set up a book-binding establishment to absorb the labour for whom it cannot find places outside. The aim has always been to obtain employment and give temporary shelter in place of money, and this is most wise in intention. We regret that the Society has not obtained all the public support it needs, and we trust the response will be more widespread this year, as the good work the Society is doing becomes more generally appreciated. Donations and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 6,466 in the past twelve months.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

The "Indian Daily News":—Mr. Haldane has made a very bold bid for success in his Territorial Army scheme, and we wish him success. But it is getting very problematical if that success is really approaching to crown his efforts. Prophets of evil have been fairly numerous in the past, but they were mostly recruited from the least fair-minded of political opponents and from fervent believers in conscription who feared lest Mr. Haldane's scheme should prove so successful as to remove the most weighty arguments in favour of compulsory service. Now it is true that such a responsible military organ as the "Military Mail" (Messrs. Gale and Polden's) which has recently come out in a new and improved form, is still confident that Mr. Haldane will pull through in safety. But another view is expressed by the "Nation," which declares that the shrinkage in the numbers of the Territorial Army, as compared with the strength of the forces it is to replace, has been "a matter of serious comment." Mr. Haldane fixed the number of non-commissioned officers and men at 300,000, though at one time he talked vaguely of 900,000. Yet on May 27th Lord Lucas admitted that up to May 1st only 106,000 had transferred from the old volunteers to the new Territorial Army. If the old Volunteers were too many and too inefficient, the decrease may be alright; but will the new Army be more efficient? The "Nation" concludes by declaring that there is some reason to suppose that in digging up the plant to see how it was growing, Mr. Haldane has injured its roots. This is most ominous, as coming from an out-and-out supporter of the Government. But we turn with considerable relief to the explicit declaration of the "Military Mail":—

Mr. Haldane was good enough to tell the "Military Mail" last week that, according to the information supplied to him as Secretary of State for War, at least 40 per cent. of the old Volunteer Force had agreed to serve in the Territorial Army, and it is a matter of extreme gratification for use to be able to state to-day, on War Office authority, that the percentage, in the course of a week, has risen from 40 to 50. There are those who will readily dispute our figures. But those who have any experience of Government methods know that these published returns like the Army List are generally a month at least behind. So, without in any way minimising the fact that in certain quarters there is a disposition to hang back, in fear and trepidation, we are in a position to-day to say, the Secretary of State for War is satisfied that he has obtained the nucleus of that well organized citizen army, with whom the defence of these islands, and the laying of the ghost conscription, is to rest. It could not well be otherwise.

This, at any rate, is more hopeful than the melancholy prognostications of the "Nation."

REGISTRATION IN THE NEW PROVINCE.

The "Statesman":—A good deal of hard work has been done by the Registration Department in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the triennium which ended on December 31, 1907. A report by the Inspector-General, Capt. W. M. Kennedy, I.A., upon this period has now been issued, and a few sentences will show the magnitude of his task and the rapid growth of registration work in this province as elsewhere. The total number of deeds registered during the triannium was 2,398,348, as compared with 2,121,022 in the previous three years. The work has therefore increased at the rate of 13 per cent., the increase being shared by all districts. "Growing popularity of the Registration Law" is given as one reason for the increase. It is noted that the state of the records in several offices is not satisfactory. This is due partly to the fact that some of the record-rooms are damp, and partly to the lack of sufficient attention to the periodical repairs of the registers. At Comilla some 8,000 registers require rebinding. Moreover the destruction of the records at the Kanairghat Sub-registry Office in 1906 emphasises the need for fire-proof record-rooms in rural offices. The District Registrar of Bakarganj suggests that in view of the rapid increase of the number of records, and the necessity of enlarging record-rooms at short intervals, it is desirable that there should be some reclassification of documents, and that the register books, containing copies of documents creating merely temporary interests should be destroyed after 20 to 25 years. It is felt, however, that such a change would require a good deal of consideration. There is one remarkabl sentence in the report: 'The work of a good many officers still leaves much to be desired." The graded system has been introduced, however, and is already attracting by the better prospects offered a more competent class of candidates, so that an improvement in the conduct of the work may be looked for.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes.—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

THE MADRAS PORT TRUST.

The Administration Report of the Madras Port Trust for 1907-08 strikes, in its very first words, the key-note of that satisfaction which all must feel who are interested in the trade and commerce of Madras says the "Madras Mail." The year was one "of satisfactory progress all round; for not only has it been the record year of harbour receipts, Rs. 10,52,018 having been realised, but also, during the year, several important works, having for their object the better expediting of the passage of merchandise through the port, were brought to practical completion." These are the opening lines of the Report, and the rest of it is but supplementary evidence of the progress and expansion of trade with the facilities that have been and are being provided for the quick receipt and despatch of goods, more efficient methods of handling cargo, the securing of cheaper freights, etc. The Report naturally divides itself into three sections, viz, a general summary of the work done, the financial conditions under which it has been done, and the structural and other improvements in the harbour and its surroundings which have been completed and which remain to be undertaken before the Harbour attains that standard of perfection towards which Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., the Engineer Chairman of the Trust is striving.

In his opening paragraph Mr. Spring describes the conservatism with which Madras, with evidences of progress all round, stuck to old-fashioned methods. It was content to land and ship cargo "through the surf, just as it did before ever a harbour was thought of, using hand-cranes on its old ocean screwpier instead of availing itself of modern hydraulic or electric methods, adhering to its prehistoric equipment of lines and sidings more worthy of a contractor's brick-field than of the yard of an important sea-port, and unwilling to invest in modern lighters, lest, for want of suitable shelter, they should be wrecked by every puff of wind." However, this is now in process of amendment. Hydraulic cranes are replacing the slow hand steam cranes; a boat basin provides shelter for the fleet of modern steel lighters which will eventually replace the

ANTIQUATED SURF BOATS;

a large and up-to-date shed for dutiable imports replaces the Custom House, which has fallen far behind the trade requirements of Madras, and the Port Trust yard has been redesigned on the lines of a railway goods station with similar work to do. "Roughly speaking," says Mr. Spring, "the standard aimed at is the handling exclusive of coal, of some 400 tons per day per steamer, in a full port of ten steamers, in order that there may be secured cheap freights with Europe as the result of quicker shipment and discharge here." Besides all this, a radical alteration is being made in the general plan of the Harbour by which it is hoped that water so smooth will be secured that it will be possible for steamers to lie alongside the quays and there be worked by shore cranes. The gross tonnage of imports and exports last year was 736,787, which was the largest on record, and most of the chief imports and exports, (coal, kerosine-oil, railway materials, iron and metals, timber and hides and skins) contributed to the expansion, while a new feature in the exports was magnesite ore, of which 3,000 tons were shipped.

The chief feature of the financial operations was the sanction accorded to the capital estimate of Rs. 60 lakhs to supersede the old estimate of Rs. 55,46,000, an enhancement due to the provision of new works which have been shown to be necessary. The works included in this estimate are the great structural improvements now proceeding, such as the new north sheltering arm, opening the new north-east entrance, closing the old entrance, the construction of the boat basin, improving berths, moorings, etc. The actual expenditure on these up to the end of the year was Rs. 32,11,823, so that considerable progress was made, especially in connection with the new north arm. Besides these large undertaking there were other useful works to be provided out of contributions to capital from revenue. The estimate for these amounts to Rs. 12,20,814, and Rs. 9,83,105 was spent up to the end of last year, Rs. 7,81,541 having been expended during the year under review, further conclusive evidence that neither money nor energy is spared in getting sanctioned works completed. The details of the Trust's debt are included in the Report for convenience of reference, and an interesting summary shows that "business in Madras is on the rise, and so far as can be judged from by the measure of port dues levied on it, there need be no anxiety about it in the near future, provided the forward policy now in force is adhered to." Another conclusion arrived at is that it costs about 60 per cent. of the gross collections to keep the Trust's business going, the remaining 40 per cent. being available for the extinction of debt besides providing for

FURTHER EXTENSIONS

of internal equipment for which an estimate of Rs. 25 lakhs has been prepared. This being the case, it is clear says the Report, that there is no great scope for any serious reduction of the Port charges, which, however, only amount to about 2s. per ton on the tonnage of goods handled. This brings us to a defence against the allegation, so frequently made, that Madras is the "dearest port in the East." The charges levied on cargo are divided into three heads, for two of which only the Port Trust is responsible, having no control over the third, viz., the lightering charges. Omitting the lightering charges, the cost of the Port of Madras to all cargo using it is just under Rs. 1-8. or 2s., a ton. Any excess on this estimate is said to be due to the lightering charges, and as these are framed on the number of trips a lighter makes and not on the tonnage handled, the only way of lowering the charges is to provide quicker methods of bringing cargo from the vessels and landing it on shore. This latter has been provided for by the improved cranage, and private enterprise, which now enjoys the lightering charges, will no doubt do the other by providing lighters that will ensure quicker despatch.

We may appropriately conclude this article by the following summary of the programme of work for the current year:—(a) To make a pier, for the use of non-dutiable imports, which are practically all now landed through the surf; this pier to be equipped with twelve hydraulic cranes. (b) To make a shed, about 460 feet long by 124 feet wide, on the east of the present low sheds and separated from them by a wall, of a like character to the new dutiable import shed, for non-dutiable imports and for exports. (c) To make a wharf, off the south harbour arm just east of the boat basin entrance, alongside of which mineral and horse ships may lie in 30 feet of water at low tide without any necessity for gangways. (d) To shift most of the heavy ironwork and machinery business, over to the newly made area on the south accretion near the wharf above referred to. (e) To send Home indents for the materials for a pier, equipped with hydraulic cranes, for the bar iron trade. (f) To enlarge the boat basin and extend the timber trade further southwards—provided only that a decision can be got from the Government of India's Military Department, in favour of a proposal submitted to them over a year ago, for the shifting of the military zone line further to the south. (g) To complete the north sheltering arm, and to get the new entrance open but not quite complete. Since Mr, Spring never lets the grass grow under his feet, and receives loyal support from the Trustees, it is fair to presume that much of this large programme of work is already in hand, and that ot the end of the year we shall see the Harbour still further improved

MAUPASSANT'S LAST DAYS.

The mystery of Guy de Maupassant has been a puzzle to the literary historian ever since his sad end in 1893. Little by little it is being cleared up and personal facts—too many of them, thinks Professor Albert Schinz—have been published from time to time since the death of the French author's mother in 1903. The present writer, who is professor of French literature in Bryn Mawr College, gives an account of some of the causes of Maupassant's illness and death, gleaned from the results of recent investigations. For eighteen months before his end the Frenchman's reason entirely deserted him and he was confined in an asylum in Paris.

The most recent investigations, says Professor Schinz, have convinced us that it would be wrong, probably, to account for Maupassant's insanity by a single cause, but that, on the contrary, several causes worked together toward the same fatal end. For one thing, we are told, there was hereditary predisposition found in his mother's family. A brother Herve, died of the same desease (general paralysis) though as a consequence of sunstroke. Then, too, Maupassant's strenuous life, it is thought, aided the hereditary tendency. We read:

"Guy, as a young man, was unusually strong; and, being of an extremely active temperament, he scorned all advices from friends or physicians, not to overwork himself. When he came to Paris his fondness for rowing had made him adopt a "regime" which, as a doctor has it, 'would have been too much for a young athlete at Oxford or Cambridge.' But, besides rowing, he worked in his office every day, and he began to write verses and stories. And later, when he gave up rowing he went into society life, which, as physicians tell us, is particularly trying for the nerves when one has not known it before thirty. Moreover, his literary production at that time was amazing. By and by he made another mistake in taking strong stimulants such as cocaine, morphine, and especially either. All this combined was bound to re-act within comparatively few years upon a constitution

PREDISPOSED TO MENTAL TROUBLE.

The physical sufferings were gradually accompanied by fits of melancholy, strange freaks of imagination regular hallucinations. Maupassant had exactly the same experience as those related in some of Poe's story, or in Musset's poetry, especially in the latter's 'Nuit de Decembre.' One night, among others, we are told that while sitting at his table and writing Maupassant thought that he heard some one opening the door; he turned around and was confronted with his own person entering the room, walking toward the table, then sitting down in front of him and proceeding to dictate his work.

"Instead of trying to avoid further experiences of the kind, Maupassant only plunged deeper into that dangerous atmosphere by making use of his disorders of the brain for his stories. With his antecedents, it would have been a miracle if insanity had been avoided."

A still further cause is mentioned involving a woman, "one of those egoistic wicked creatures of the so-called 'weaker' sex, who know so well how to torture a man who has once yielded their devilish charms." The professor reviews "the odd and mysterious way in which Maupassant acted in the week previous to the breaking out of his insanity."

"After having promised his mother to be with her on Christmas eve, he telegraphed on the morning of that day that he was 'forced' to be elsewhere, namely, at Saint Marguerite. There lived two ladies, sisters, one of whom was the heroine of Maupassant's novel 'Une Vie.' Nobody except the two women, seems to have seen him in those days; they apparently monopolized him; not only did he visit them but there are some indications that they went to his house also. What fatal tragedy took place finally at the "iles Sainte Marguerite?" What did the two "dames du grande monde" do with him, the man broken in health, unable to resist their wicked spell? God knows; no man has ever probed

THE DEPTHS OF FEMALE CRUELTY.

Our only information is this; As far as the two ladies are concerned, we are told that they left for Paris suddenly, the day after the fatal "reveillon," with the first train in the morning; and although they were personally acquainted with Mme. de Maupassant, she never saw or heard anything from them since, even after Guy's death.

"As to Maupassant, on seeing his mother on the first day of January, he behaved like a man who was mad with grief but could not tell even his mother what the cause of it was. His superhuman efforts to control himself can be read, it seems, even between the lines of those words of Mme. de Maupassant; 'Upon arriving Guy, whose eyes were filled with tears, kissed me with extraordinary effusion. All the afternoon we chatted upon a thousand subjects; I noticed in him nothing abnormal except a certain exaltation. It was not until later at table, in the midst of our dinner, which we ate alone together, that I perceived that his mind was wandering.'

"And this is all we know. And we still remain asking, "Why?" Those causes—heredity, overwork cruelty of a waman—may satisfy the scholar, historian, psychologist, physician, but they do not satisfy us as merely human beings, who have not only to study life, but to live it. We remain pondering why the representative of a higher humankind should not be spared that most horrid fate, to have his body survive his mind?"

OSTRICH FARMING IN SINDH.

A correspondent writes to the "Phœnix," the Karachi newspaper, as follows:—

Every patriotic Sindhi is anxious that his own Province should advance in material prosperity, for after all, without the possession of material wealth, progress in all the higher forms of human life becomes next to impossible. Various suggestions have been made for introducing new industries to Sind, and we have lately had quite a boom in spinning and weaving mills. There is another possible source of wealth which so far has not yet, I believe, been tried in Sind, although climate, soil, temperature, and rainfall seem all to combine to make it a success. I refer to the breeding of ostriches for the sake of their plumes. In parts of South Africa, ostrich farming has become quite a great industry, and ostrich feathers are exported in immense quantities. Here are the last figures available, viz.: those for 1903-05:—

Exports of feathers	...1903...	£945,001
"	...1904...	£1,058,988
"	...1905...	£1.081,187

If Karachi could export over a million sterlings worth of ostrich feathers per annum (i.e., over a crore and a half of rupees), her foreign trade would be very materially enlarged and Sind would reap very handsome profits. Will nobody try?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

OAK-APPLES.

A Story of Origins.

Here and there in the village on May 29 you may still meet with a boy wearing an oak-apple in his buttonhole or a caster with a garland around his billycock hat and a small bough of the "King of the Forest" decorating the head of each of his team. Should you inquire the reason for these adornments, writes Walter Raymond in the "Manchester Guardian" the boy will answer briskly enough that this is the day when King Charles hid from Cromwell in an oak tree. But the carter, with a look of surprise at your ignorance, may ask, "What! don't you know? Why, 'tis Woak-apple-day, to be sure." The custom has no longer any political significance for either of them. The old rhyme—

The Royal Oak
The Whigs to provoke—

is quite forgotten. The boy would probably return a wrong answer if further asked to which King Charles he refers; and certainly the concealment did not take place on this date, which was, however, the birthday of Charles II. as well as the day of the Restoration. It may be there was no closer connection between Charles and the oak than between Beaconsfield and the primrose. But the oak-apple was a political badge, and after the return of the Stuarts it was not prudent to appear on Oak-apple-day without an oakleaf at least. Later on there came a time when it was not safe to wear one. Two soldiers were whipped almost to death and turned out of the service for wearing boughs in their hats on May 29, 1716. But that was after the coming of the Hanoverian rats and when the Jacobite attempt at the time of the accession of George II. had just fizzled out. So much, then, for the history of Oak-apple-day. But the natural history of the oak-apple itself is a much more fascinding subject.

Whenever you pick an oak-apple at the end of a fresh, green, leafy spray there must have been another variety of oak-apple on the roots of that same oak-tree. Of course there was a summer apple again before that one. As to the priority of the two sorts, one might go on for ever as in the good old country puzzle as to which came first—the hen or an egg. However, in the life-history of the gall-fly, which causes the apple, there are alternate generations—one on the winter root and the other on the fresh spring bough. The winter gall, which is often smaller than the more familiar summer one, is at first much like it in colour and softness, but gradually becomes browner and more hard and woody. It may be in the midst of bitter frosts and snows but at any rate during December and January a hardy little fly eats its way out of its concealment and starts on a long journey of exploration. She is a quiet little creature in brown and yellow, and may be, say, about half as a long as a barleycorn. You may speak of her as "she" with certainty, for in this winter progeny there are no males. So there is

NO FRIVOLITY

to distract her attention. Nothing, perhaps, but the dangers of her enterprise. She has no wings, and so must travel afoot—that is to say, on her six legs; but she starts in spite of cold and weather, running up the trunk of the oak and hiding in the chinks of the bark. The green woodpecker, with his long, sticky tongue, will eat her if he can; so will the nuthatch or the little creeper that runs round the bole of the tree when he sees you coming. But she goes on, along the bough, frequently to the end of the twig. There she chooses a nice suitable bud. Into this, with a long ovipositor, she industriously bores deeper and deeper until she gets within the inner bark of the twig to the softer sapladen cells that go to increase the firmer wood. Amongst these this innocent spinster deposits a number of fertile eggs. Thus the business of her chaste and uneventful life is concluded.

There have been many theories to explain the growth of galls. At one time they were attributed to spontaneous generation. Later observers noticed that with the eggs a liquid was exuded, and it was concluded that this was a venom or irritant, which, causing a fermentation of the sap, produced these strange growths. The liquid, however, is colourless and tasteless, and when injected under the human skin has been found to produce no effect whatever. It is now believed to be serviceable by closing the puncture and thus preserving the eggs. When the eggs hatch an irritation is set up, causing a more abundant flow of sap to the wounded part. As the larvae feed this increases. This superabundacce of sap, diverted from its natural disposition to nourish leaves and feed the growth of the plant, expends itself in the formation of a gall. Different varieties of gall-fly choose different plants and different situations for the concealment of their eggs. The only essential is that they should tap the formative sap. Thus the many forms of gall are to be accounted for. By this process the oak-apple, by reason of the eggs deposited at the base of the bud, grows so rapidly amidst its clster of fresh leaves.

Within the apple, which is both food and dwelling, each larva forms a small chamber for itself. As it feeds it grows and exactly fills the cavity it makes. In due course it changes to a pupa, or chrysalis, and for a while remains tord, before breaking forth into a perfect winged inct. Then it quickly bores its way out into the light and sunshine of some day late in May or during the month of June. The flies that issue from the summer apple are smaller than their mothers who climbed up the trunk of the trees, but there are of both sexes. They endure no frost and have no bitter wind. Instead of a perilous climb, they take wing, and flirt in the sunshine. It is the use of nestlings, when the air is filled with swallows and flycatcher takes short flights from her post or rail. Should she escape the busy insectivorous birds, the female gall-fly in due course finds her way to the base of some oak, and, choosing a suitable outlet sufficiently tender for her purpose, bores a hole through the rind and inserts her eggs. Thus the story begins. The life and development in thatnum gall corresponds with the description already given, and in midwinter forlorn maidens once more ascend the trunk of the oak to arrange for the apples of the coming summer.

A TURN-DOWN ELECTRIC LAMP.

"By means of an ingenious invention it is now possible to secure with the elric light all the advantages characteristic of the gas-burner, and if desired you can have either a dim glimmer or a strong, powerful light," says "Cambers's Journal." "The lamps resemble in appearance the ordinary bulb-light, and fit into the coentional bayonet-socket, so that no additional fittings or modifications are necessary. The lamps has two filaments, a large one giving the brighter light, and a smaller loop giving only two candle-power. The end of the lamp slipping into the holder has three contacts, upon two of which the poles within the holder come into connection, establishing the circuit. When it is desired to close, say, from a sixteen candle-power light to the low, it is only necessary to give the bulb a slight turn in the socket which has the effect of bringing the contacts of the smaller filament together, so that the brighter light is extinguished in favour of the duller one."

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

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Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity continued the examination of Lady Ali Shah, the mother of the present Aga Khan.

How many Majmas of food did Bibi Saheb get from the kitchen? Four in all. two for midday meal, and two for the night.

Was the supply increased when Nasar Shah's family was stopping with her? No.

What was done with the offerings received by Shahuddin Shah as Pir? Those offerings remained with him.

Is it true they were mixed up with the offerings given to Aga Khan? Not true.

Who got the offerings made to Aga Hussain as Pir? They remained with his mother.

Is it true they were mixed with the offerings of Ali Shah? Not true.

Were they used for the maintenance of other members of the family? No.

Who used to look after Hassan Ali's immovable properties? Muhamad Jaffer Khan, the son-in-law of Hassan Ali.

Continuing witness said that after Muhamad Jaffer's death, Jengi Shah looked after the property. After Hassan Ali's death, Ali Shah purchased a property at Karachi and built a house thereon. This property was purchased out of the offerings made to him. It was not true that Hassan Ali had left a will. The present Aga Khan did not suppress any will. She did not hear from any one, before proceedings in this suit, that Hassan Ali had left a will.

How did your son become Imam? He was appointed by his father, Aga Ali Shah.

Is it true that your son is an Ashnasharia? It is false. He is an Ismaili.

Continuing witness said that Muloo Hajim was appointed to teach her son religious matters. The tenets or the principles of Ismaili were taught him. Neither Hassan Ali Shah, Ali Shah or the present Aga Khan believed in the twelve Imams. Her son was not looked upon as a Peshnimam. He is looked upon by the followers as the Imam of the time. No offerings were made to the other members of the family and it was not true that they had sent such offerings to the Jamatkhana or the Dufterkhana.

What is a Nimaz? Nimaz consists of certain small verses from the Koran.

Witness said that Ziareth was no part of the Nimaz. None of the Aga Khans in repeating the Ziareth ever repeated it to the third, eight, and twelve Imams. During the ten days of the Moharrum, Hassan Ali used to go to the Jamatkhana where he used to put up for the period. It was not true that all members of the family accompanied him. There would be no accommodation there for all. Rosakhani was performed there on the ground below. It was not true that the Khojas used to attend this Rosakhani. The Rosakhani was recited in the Persian language, a language which Khojas do not generally understand. There was a wooden partition between the seats of the males and females.

Is it true that ladies would make holes in the partition to look at the males? No.

Witness said that it was shameful for the ladies to look at the males like that. Rosakhana used to be recited by ten or twelve persons, one after the other. Ziareth did not form part of the Rosa.

The Judge: How long doth Ziareth take to recite? About two minutes.

Continuing witness said that sometimes she used to wait in the Jamatkhana till the Ziareth was said and sometimes she used to go before it was recited. The Mullah would recite the Ziareth loudly and others do it in a low tone. It cannot therefore be said whether the whole people present do recite it in a low tone. Never were Khoja ladies present at this Rosakhani. Rosakhani used to be performed at Hassanabad also where it is still performed. It was peformed there also in the Persian language. The Khoja followers of Aga Khan did not attend this Rosakhani. It was not true that all the members of the family used to go at Hassanabad during the Moharrum, but Haji Baig used to go and live there. It was not true that her husband would repeat Ziareth at Hassanabad to the third, eight and twelve Imams. The Rosakhani used to take there about three hours. Her son used to go there rarely. At the Rosakhani, refreshments used to be served to those present. After the close of the Rosakhini, food is served to all. Arrangements for this food are always made by some of the Khojas. The Khojos supervise and the Persian servants served the food.

Continuing witness said that she did not hear of the book called "Ebrat-Afzah." It is not true that that was a book of lessons for the children. Rosakhani was said at the residence of some of the members of the family. It was said in her own house at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. It was not true that Khoja followers used to attend these Rosakhani. It was never performed in the Bungalow at Walkeshwar. Koochukshah's statement that witness wrote to Zuffi Ali shah was false. She was not a Zuffi. Koochukshah never brought any message from Zuffi Ali Shah.

Is it true that Koochukshah converted you to the Zuffi doctrines? No. He is wrong.

Witness said that her religion was Ashnashari. She was not an Imami Ismaili. Questioned as to the expenses of Koochukshah's marriage, witness said that she had given Rs. 5,000 for marriage expenses, Jengi Shah and Akbar Shah had each given Rs. 5,000. This was in connection with his first marriage. Witness did not pay anything for his second marriage expenses.

Mr. Bahadurji then proceeded to cross-examine the witness.

You are giving instructions to your attorneys in this case? Yes.

And Kamadia Hajee and Jaffar who have been sitting in Court help you to give instructions? No.

Have you sent your instructions through them? No.

Do I understand then that all instructions to your Attorneys are given by you alone? Yes, on my behalf.

And on your son's behalf? He himself.

And you and your son appear by the same Attorneys? Yes.

As the case proceeded from day to day, were you informad of what took place in Court? I am not informed from day to day.

When Haji Bibi was examined, were you informed of her evidence from day to day? Occasionally but not from day to day.

How often were you informed? Only once.

How often were you informed, when Koochukshah was examined? Once,

Continuing witness said that her Attorneys told her of the evidence and she gave instructions to cross-examine witnesses. Bibi Saheb is older than herself, but by how many years she could not say.

Are you prepared to deny that she is more than 15 years older than yourself? Not 15 years but about 10 or 11 years older than myself.

Why do you say she is not more than 10 or 11 years older than yourself? She may be older.

In fact she is the oldest member of Hassan Ali's family now living? Yes,

Continuing witness said that Bibi Saheb was highly respected by all members of the family, not before but now,

She has been always respected by all members of the family? I never saw such a thing.

Are you prepared to deny? I am prepared.

Continuing witness said that now she was respected because she might help them in their case.

The Judge; Has she been always respected by all the members of the family? All the living members of the family who are young respect her on account of her age.

The question was repeated and witness said that not all members of the family respect Bibi Saheb. Witness could not say if Bibi Saheb was a truthful person. Her belief was that she was easily deceived. Witness had heard falsehood from her as well, before and during the course of this suit. Jengi Shah was a truthful person who was a respected member of Hassam Ali's family. He was respected as any other member of the family was respected. Akbar Shah was also a truthful person, but he was not respected as much as Jengi Shah. Witness said that she cannot say if his sons, Faruk Shah and Sahruk Shah were doing no business whatever. Shamsuddin is doing some business connected with races. He looks after his own estate. By that she meant the property which Jangi Shah had left. In Hassan Ali's family, marriages take place not only with members but also with outsiders. Questioned as to whether among the descendants of Hassan Ali the number that has married from outside is fewer when compared to those that married in the family, witness said that many havemarried strangers as well. She was 17 years old when she was married to Ali Shah. She lived with her husband as soon as she was married. She has not got her "Nicanama." It is usual for the wife to keep "Nicanama" herself but witness gave her "Nicanama" to her mother who is now dead and it is not possible to obtain it. There is no writing to show that she was more than 13 when she married Ali Shah. She was married 41 years ago. Her marriage was peformed in the year in which Hassan Ali won the big suit. When she arrived here, he had won the case three or four months ago. She knew that fact at the time she made the affidavit. She did not state it to her Attorneys. That was made in 1906. Here the affidavit was put in and witness was asked questions about the date of her marriage. Continuing witness said that it was after the filing of the affidavit in this suit that she came to know that Hassan Ali won the suit four months after her arrival here.

Subsequently witness admitted this statement was a mistake. Hassan Ali Shah himself had told her of the suit. It was two or three months after her arrival in India. No body who is now alive was present at the interview. Kamadia Haji knew the date of her marriage and she did also remember the date at the time of making the affidavit.

By "about" she meant two years more or two years less. A year and a half after her marriage, she went to Karachi. Between her marriage and Hassan Ali Shah's death, she went several times to Karachi and stopped once for about 18 months, once for about 20 days only. These trips were for proposes of Jamat as well as shooting. They returned from Karachi on the sixth day of Hassan Ali's death, and went to Hassan Ali's house. There she found some members of the family assembled together, but Shah Bibi and Haji Bibi were not there. So also the wife of Akbar Shah was not there. Questioned as to whether she could contradict the statement that they were all present there. Witness said that she did not see them during the time she was there. She was there only two or three hours.

Here witness submitted that she might be permitted to leave the Court, as she was indisposed.

Mr. Inverarity here produced a certificate from Dr. Childe.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

DACOITY OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS, ETC.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight have disposed of an appeal preferred by Abe Babaji Kandar who was in May last convicted by Mr. M. P. Kharghat, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, of dacoity, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The complainant Sakharam Parub was a Maratha money-lender, whose house is at Harkul Khund, but who resides often in Bombay for the purpose of trade. On the night of the 2nd March last, about 8 p. m., the complainant was lying down after supper, when he heard his nephew Sitaram shout "I am dead, I am dead." Complainant opened the door and was going out, when two men from above the ghats, one of them being the accused, caught him. Another man dealt him a blow with a stick, and all the three began beating him. He ran away towards the house of one Saba Dalvi, pursued by the three men who continued beating him. He then fell down and lost consciousness, and the men left him. He afterwards crawled behind a bush. After a long time, his nephew came to look for him and took him home. Some policemen came, but he was not in a fit state to tell them what had happened, owing to the severe beating he had received. The offenders had taken away most of his valuable property after breaking open boxes and a cupboard. Besides ornaments and cash, most of his documents, including registered sale-deeds, mortgage-deeds, and bonds were carried away. He had lost documents worth about Rs. 16,000. On the whole of the evidence, the Sessions Judge agreed with both the assessors and held that the accused was concerned in the dacoity, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships dismissed to appeal.

The same learned Judges have disposed of the appeal of Fakira bin Fakira, and three others, who were in May last convicted by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, of dacoity in that district, and No. 1 was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, Nos. 2 and 7 each to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 5 to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while four of the other accused in the case were acquitted and discharged. There were three complainants in this case. They stated that they were overpowered on their threshing-floor by ten or twelve men, and stripped of their ornments and clothing. They were roughly handled, and one of them, Bhima, received wounds on the head and leg. A turban was said to have been left behind by the thieves, and it was used by Bhima to bandage his wounds. One witness swore that he identified it as belonging to accused No. 5. The complainants did not identify any of their assailants. The accused, who were convicted, had made confessions. The jury returned a verdict of guilty against four of the accused, the appellants in this case; and they were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above. The remaining four were acquitted and discharged.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

THE VIHARI CASE.

Prosecution Address.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, editor, printer and publisher of the "Vihari," a Marathi newspaper, was charged under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code with bringing or attempting to bring into hatred and contempt and exciting or attempting to excite disaffection towards His Majesty and the Government established by law in British India. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, Pleader, defended the accused.

ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Bowen in addressing the Court said that it had been urged for the defence that in the poem published in the "Vihari" there was no allusion to India. The accused had in his statement further said that he was prosecuted for reproducing the sentiments of a patriot, that there was no line in the poem that could be said to have been addressed to British India and that the poem applied to Italy and had nothing to do with India. Counsel submitted that the heading "Herein is embodied the exhortation by means of which Mazzini roused Italy" was a mere screen or a blind to screen the intention of the accused. He had already pointed out that no such "exhortation" could be found in the Life and Autobiography of Mazzini. The utmost that could be said was that the poem contained some of the sentiments of Mazzini. But it was a question of no importance whether it contained Mazzini's exhortation or not. The poem was addressed to the people of India. Even if the verses did represent the sentiments of Mazzini it was in favour of the Prosecution because they knew what Mazzini's sentiments were. Mr. Bowen then described what Mazzini's intentions were. Mazzini, in his own words, wanted to free the country of Italy from the double tyranny, external and internal, and also religious, by which the country was dismembered and oppressed, and brought to the brink of national revolution. He wanted to free the Italians from the Austrian yoke; he demanded independence, unity and liberty for himself and his countrymen, and said they were all agreed to fight against the foreigner. Mazzini was a revolutionist of a stamp, who himself admited that he had been accused of conspiring, and of rousing his country. For thirty years he was an exile, scheming and plotting on these lines. Mr. Bowen then read the poem in Marathi published by the accused in his paper, and contended that the form of the poem was not genuine, but disguised to screen the intention of the writer for the purpose of exciting enmity towards Government. Mazzini could hardly have written anything of this sort. The word used was not only "Swaraj" or self-government, but "Swatantrata" or independence also.

Mr. Bowen cited cases from 22 Bom. pp. 139 and 160, and put forth analogous passages to indicate the accused's intentions, as indicated by his alleged translation of Mazzini's poem, addressed to the people of India.

Mr. Bowen then said that the whole object of the poem was to urge the people of India to resist the Government. The Court would probably be misled by the heading suggesting that the poem was Mazzini's exhortation. There was no doubt that it was an attempt to excite disaffection against the Government established by law in British India. The whole object was to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government, and if there were any doubt about it, it could be dispelled by the evidence of the articles of the 30th December and the 26th April published in the accused's paper. Mr. Bowen then read passages from Colonel Medows Taylor's works, relating to Shivaji and Bajirao, whose references, Mr. Bowen said, were given in the writings of the accused objected to, to show that the incitement in that case related to the throwing away of the Mahomedan yoke, which, in the present case, was made applicable to the British rule, the British being referred to as "those hated foreigners" and so forth.

Mr Bowen proceeded to say that if they wanted any additional evidence to show the intention of the accused there were the pamphlets named the "Secret Organisation of Russia" and "Mustapha Kamel Pacha," the latter written by the accused himself. Mr. Bowen concluded his address with the remark that he had been directed to ask for an exemplary punishment being given to the accused if His Worship adjudged the accused guilty of the charge preferred against him.

His Worship said he would give his decision this afternoon.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Before Mr. Dastur at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Sub-Inspector Sabnis of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Manilal Chakubhai, a goldsmith, with breach of trust in respect of fourteen tolas of gold of the value of Rs. 356, belonging to Gopalram Dayaram, also a goldsmith. The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a workman in the complainant's shop. On Friday morning last the complainant gave the accused some gold wire weighing fourteen tolas, with instructions to take it to two of his workmen who keep their shops at Pydowni. Instead of taking the wire there, the accused proceeded to the Grant Road Station and loafed about the platform till he could get a convenient train. A policeman arrested the accused on suspicion, when the wire was recovered from him. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Louis Henry, *alias* Dr. Louis Henry, an Australian, formerly a resident of Bangalore, with cheating in respect of jewellery, valued at Rs. 71, belonging to the Century Dress-makers Company, Medows Street. This charge was in addition to a previous charge of committing criminal breach of trust in respect of a Gramophone and 62 records, collectively valued at Rs. 385, belonging to the Pathe Phono Cinema Chine, Esplanade Road. Accused has been released on bail in both cases—in the Gramophone case in his own recognisance of Rs. 500 and one surety for a like amount, and in the jewellery case, of Rs. 200 and a surety for a like amount. The further hearing of the cases has been adjourned.

Inspector Favel has also arrested T. H. Durnford, an Irishman, who was once a Police Officer in Mauritius, and brought him up before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating Messrs. Patterson & Co., wine merchants, in respect of liquors, valued at Rs. 75, on the representation that he was a canvasser and he wanted the goods to supply to a customer. There was a second charge against the accused of cheating the Watson's Annexe Hotel in respect of liquor worth Rs. 3-8, on the plea that he was a resident in the hotel. The Magistrate ordered him to be released on bail of Rs. 250, and a surety for a like amount. As the accused could not furnish the bail, he was remanded. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector DeBurgh charged one Musabhai Mahomedali, a Bohra, with cheating one Chotalal Gokuldas. It appears that the complainant with two friends went to the Empire Theatre on Sunday afternoon. Outside the theatre they met the accused who said he had three reserved tickets for sale. The complainant purchased the tickets for Rs. 4-8, and he and his friends went into the theatre. After they had taken their seats, they were told to go out as it was found that the tickets were old tickets and issued for the performance that took place on the 13th instant. The complainant then came out and pointed out the accused to the police. The accused denied having sold the tickets and said they were sold to the complainant by somebody else. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS BY A MOULDER.

Yesterday afternoon before Mr. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, Inspecter Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Gungaram Sakharam, a moulder in the service of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, with theft as a servant, of pieces of metal of the value of Rs. 5. The accused was further charged with stealing a quantity of lead of the value of Rs. 14, the property of one Manji Deoji. The evidence showed that a Marwaree named Oomedmul Kheta was found in possession of the pieces of metal and was questioned by the police. He pointed out the accused as the person from whom he had purchased those pieces. The police then arrested the accused and searched his house, where a quantity of lead was recovered. The accused admitted having stolen the pieces of metal from the foundry where he worked, and the lead from the godown of Manji in Gaiwadi. Mr. William Brown, Foreman Moulder, gave the accused a good character and stated that he was a very old servant and that the articles stolen were mere trifles. The accused admitted both the charges and prayed for mercy. His Worship sentenced him to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment in each case.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 1ST ELEVEN VS SIXTEEN.

The first match of the season was played on Saturday last when the Bombay Gymkhana 1st Eleven met the Sixteen on the Gymkhana ground. The Sixteen first went in to bat and, thanks mainly to the timely contribution of Shoobridge, totalled 67 for the loss of 4 wickets when a brisk shower of rain came down, and further play was found impossible.

THE PLAY.

Reade and Beadel opened the innings. With only 2 on the telegraph board Reade was smartly caught by Stileman off Phillips (2—1—2). Shoobridge now partnered Beadel and the pair carried the total to 40 when Beadel succumbed to a beautiful leg-break off West (40—2—7). E. C. Reid was the next man in. With the total at 56 Shoobridge who was playing a fine, attractive game was besutifully caught at the wickets by Sanderson off Christie. His contribution of 33 included four 4's (56—3—33). A. S. Bishop went in, and shortly after, Reid was run out, the total standing where it was (56—4—6). S. R. Gordon then partnered Bishop. They carried the total to 67, when rain interfered with the game and the match had to be abandoned. The following are the scores:

THE SIXTEEN.

Mr B C Reade, c Stileman, b Phillips	...	2
Mr C W Beadle, b West	...	7
Mr R H Shoobridge, c Sanderson, b Christie	...	33
Mr E C Reid, run out	...	6
Mr A S Bishop, not out	...	1
Mr S R Gordon, not out	...	10
(The rest did not bat.) Extras ...		8
Total (for the loss of 4 wickets)		67

YESTERDAY before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Ramchandra Narayen Mandlik, editor, printer and publisher of the "Vihari" was charged under Section 124 of the Indian Penal Code with sedition. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, in addressing the Court, said that the heading of the poem complained of was a mere blind to screen the intention of the accused, that the poem was addressed to the people of India and that the whole object was to excite feelings of disaffection against the British Government. He had been, he said, directed to ask for an exemplary punishment being given to the accused if His Worship adjudged the accused guilty of the charge preferred against him. His Worship reserved decision till this afternoon.

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BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE PARSI LEADERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a good service to the whole Parsi Community, by independently expressing your views in your article of Friday last that the Parsis in the present time "do not need a leader." Are the Parsis so backward in intelligence, ability and position that they should need have a leader to lead them on the proper track?

May I ask have the Parsis been over-led as a community within the last several years by their so-called two elected leaders? The recent Punchayet case fought in the High Court was by the whole body of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet funds and not by the Leader. During this long period of 31 years have the Leaders ever tried to be in touch, to be in sympathy with the people, to feel their pulse by asking them to meet together and discussing any momentous question with them? No. What use did the late so-called Leader make of his position as an elected Leader? Not for the good of the community not following the voice of the people, not paying homage to their known wishes but having the official stamp of an elected leader he was led away by interested parties and instead of doing good to the community he took steps which would have caused immeasurable harm to the community, as has been proved in a recent case, when his actions were protested against by a large gathering of the public.

The former Shettiahs—the Dadysheth, the Wadia, the Banajees, and Readymoneys whose dear memories are still fondly cherished and held sacred by the Parsis were never elected as leaders, but they, by the sheer force of their character, their proved ability, and zeal for the interest of the community were loved, respected and honored by the people without their being appointed as leaders. It could be well said of them that "Honour was not sought by them, but honour sought them." After these real Shettiahs who did their work unostentatiously regardless of honours or titles, came Sir Jamsetjee in the latter days and even the first and second Sir Jamsetjees were not elected as Leaders.

In the history of the Parsis this mistaken or I should say retrograde step was taken for the first time in the case of the third Sir Jamsetjee, for some specially reasons, and then it followed suit in the case of the late fourth Sir Jamsetjee.

The Parsis do not need a leader, there is not the slightest ground for apppointing a leader. It would be a real farce to attempt to do so. Granting for argument's sake that a Leader was needed, who could be a leader?

A man of tried ability who has proved himself by his past records, to have at heart the good of the community, who has sacrificed his time, energy and personal interest for the sake of his community, who can in times of emergency, be of service to his community, by his wise counsels, a man who is loved and revered by all the people and who can command their respect and confidence "such and such a man only" can claim to be the leader of an intelligent, loyal and enterprising community like the Parsis.

I appeal to that clique who are trying to move in the matter of appointing a leader "Discard all spirit of idol worship and use your energy for better and nobler purpose." And I appeal to my Parsi brethren in the name of Justice and Honour and for the sake of their prestige as an advancing community to stick firm to their best traditions of independence and straightforwardness and not to disgrace themselves by such an unbecoming and retrograde step which would savor of sycophancy but boldly and manfully to make a stand against the movement with all their might.

A VOICE OF THE PARSIS.

June 22.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really to be regretted that, in spite of the timely warning given by you in the "Bombay Gazette" of 19th June, anent leadership in the Parsi community, an attempt is made to set up a movement to appoint and confirm Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy, as the fifth Sir Jamsetji, as leader or head of the Parsee community, in a way similar to that in the case of the third and fourth Baronet. It is no secret that a strong protest is on the anvil against this movement, as a step most retrograde and most objectionable in the best interest of the Parsi community, more so in view of past events in connection with the leaderships or headships of the third and fourth Baronet, which I refrain from detailing and emphazing here. They however are matters of history and the intelligent section of the Parsi community who dispassionately judge of this incubus of leadership or headship in the community can well call to memory these incidents. The opposition this time will be much stronger than it was in 1873. It is an insult to the intelligence and culture of the community which has living in its midst men of towering intellect and public character, to foist upon the community a youth who has given no credentials whatsoever on score of high culture and education, training and dicipline in the various complex and complicated problems—social, moral, intellectual—with which the community in its present state of the upheaval, is confronted. It is due to Mr. Rustomji Jamsetji, under guidance and counsel of tactful and dispassionate advice of some capable members of the community, to nip in the bud a movement which if anything, will bring him into disfavour. If, however, Mr. Rustomji acquiesces in this a thoroughly a retrograde movement it is due to him to take the Parsi community into his confidence by taking the earliest possible opportunity of making public a declaration of the principles on which he is to regulate his leadership or headship with reference to the intellectual, social and moral preogress of the community. He must state in most unequivocal terms whether he will identify himself with the progressive reform movements that have become marked features of the community or with the reactionaries who have in various ways made an exhibition of themselves which every well-wisher of the Parsi community deplores. Mr. Rustomji cannot be made unware that various movements of a thoroughly reactionary character are going on for sometime past in the Parsi community headed by men completely innocent of the fundamental principles of the progressive spirit of the age. I need hardly impress upon Mr. Rustomji that, if, on the one hand he puts his foot down on this movement, not only on score of his own self-respect but in the best interest of the community and on the other hand regulates his public life by acts of great usefulness and strict independence in all questions affecting the welfare of his community, he is bound to command the high esteem and respect not only of his community but of the whole city and Presidency. He can well realize the significance and force of what I urge here by calling to his mind the high respect and esteem in which his revered grandfather and great grandfather were held in the country at large though it required no such doubtful movements as these to endow them with leadership or headship over their community. The first two Baronets earned and enjoyed their high position by dint of their public benevolence and public usefulness in various ways—no way dependent on such artificial movements as the one now under criticism.

PROGRESS.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL

The MacIntosh-Dun Case.

London, June 7.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal in the case of MacIntosh and Sons versus Dun and Co., declared that the defendants had volunteered the information respecting the plaintiffs, not from a sense of duty, but in the course of business conducted for profit.

The "Times," commenting upon the case remarks that both the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Commonwealth High Court relied upon the same authorities, and recognised the same principles and facts, and yet they deduced opposite conclusions from the same premises. The "Times" states that it is not surprising that men in business are of opinion that it is to their interest to obtain information regarding possible customers, and it is a pity that the law cannot be further developed in order to give the necessary protection to those supplying such information whether they are remunerated for it or not. The Judicial Committee's decision is, the "Times" adds, vital to some well-known agencies here and in the colonies.

[This case was brought by John MacIntosh and Sons, merchants, of New South Wales, against Dun and Co., a trade protective institute, for alleged libel contained in a trading circular concerning their financial standing. The Judge at the trial (Mr. Justice Cohen (held that the circular was not a privileged document, and the jury awarded plaintiffs £800 damages. The New South Wales State Full Court held that the occasion was privileged, but that plaintiffs had not been allowed to give evidence of alleged malice on the part of defendants. For the latter reason the Court granted plaintiffs a new trial. Defendants appealed in turn. to the High Court, which held that a verdict should, on the finding of the jury, have been returned for defendants. Against this decision plaintiffs appealed to the Privy Council, and the Judicial Committee of the latter body allowed the appeal, with costs, thus reversing the decision of the High Court.]

Telegraphic Matters.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The International Telegraphic Conference, sitting at Lisbon, sanctioned slight reductions in the telegraphic charges for the service between Great Britain and Europe.

Great Britain proposed to reduce the terminal and transit rates on extra-European telegrams to the level of the European rates. Germany and Italy strongly opposed the proposal, and the cable companies intimated that they were not prepared at present to make corresponding reductions. The proposal was, therefore, withdrawn.

In deference to protests from the whole of the British Empire, the Conference decided to maintain the existing rules regarding the selection of words in the compilation of commercial codes, but the condition regarding the pronounceableness of the words was more clearly defined.

Arrangements were made for referring the present codes to a board of control, consisting of representatives of Great Britain, France and Germany, with a view of ascertaining whether or not they fulfil the conditions of the second paragraph of clause 8 of the international agreement. This procedure will usefully assist in the selection of codes.

Mr. H. Babington Smith, secretary to the British Post Office, emphasised the point that codes which had not been presented for approval, equally with those that had not been approved of, should remain in force, but that each administration should be entitled to accept or reject any code words.

Explosion on an American Cruiser.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

A boiler tube burst on the United States cruiser Tennessee, off San Pedro, near Los Angeles, in California, killing four men and injuring ten others.

SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY AND SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, JUNE 21.

THE sad and untimely death of Sir Jamsetji has caused universal sorrow among the Parsis of Surat and other communities have not been backward in testifying their sympathy. As the acknowledged head and premier member of the Parsi Community, Sir Jamsetji worthily upheld the dignity of his position, and was honoured alike by the Government and the people for the many excellent qualities of the head and heart. What adds to our grief at his untimely death is that the late Sir Jamsetji evinced great interest in some of the useful institutions of this city; and it was hoped that if his life had been spared his help and sympathy would have been instrumental in the promotion of many other works of public usefulness. Surat will ever remember with grateful feelings how readily and warmly he exerted himself in getting a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Seth Nowroji Manekji Wadia towards the erection of a suitable building for the Pardoonji Parekh School of Art. The laudable scheme of raising the Sir Jamsetji Anglo-Vernacular School at Surat to the status of a Commercial High School was pushed through many vexatious obstacles and impediments to a complete success mainly through his moral support and strenuous exertions. Equally keen was the interest he took in the well-being of the Government High School of this city which is located in the handsome building, towards the erection of which his uncle Seth Sorabji contributed no less than Rs. 35,000. The Parsis of Surat are by no means effusive and demonstrative and yet on the occasion of his visit to this city in 1903 in company with Seth Nowroji Manekji Wadia, he was given quite an ovation and the spacious *Ilahi Bag* of Rustampura witnessed an enthusiastic gathering of the Surat Parsis the like of which was never seen before in this city. By his gracious demeanour and polished, dignified manners and, above all, by his refined culture accompanied by easy simplicity he showed that the mantle of the first Sir Jamsetji had fallen on worthy shoulders and that as the first Baronet of the Indian Empire he worthily stood before the Government and the people as the representative and head of the most progressive and pushful community of India. The name of Sir Jamsetji is a household word with the Parsis and therefore the sad death of the fourth Sir Jamsetji is felt by the Parsis here as a personal loss.

At the instance of Khan Bahadoor Barjorji N. Vakeel, President of the Parsi Panchayat of Surat and of other members of the Panchayat, the "Uthamna" or the third day ceremony in memory of the deceased was performed on Friday the 19th instant under the supervision of Ervad Jamshedji Framji Rubadi. In an impressive and eloquent speech Dasturji Saheb Rustamji Jamshedji, High Priest of the Surat Parsis, paid a fitting tribute to the high character and lovable qualities of the deceased. What the Dasturji said was but an echo of the general sentiment of the community. The Dasturji wound up his speech with a proposal that the name of the fourth Sir Jamsetji be enrolled in the "Namgaran" of the list of those departed Worthies whose names are enshrined in the grateful memory of the Parsis for their good deeds of charity and philanthrophy. The proposal was seconded by Ervad Jamshedji Framji and Mr. Kaikhusru Edalji Mody.

The news of the death of Sir Jamsetji was first communicated to Khan Bahadoor Barjorji N. Vakeel and to Dasturji Rustamji. That very day Khan Bahadoor Farjorji and other members of the Parsee Punchayet sent a message of condolence on behalf of the Surat Parsi Anjuman to Seth Rustamji, eldest son of the deceased. Similar messages of sympathy were sent by Dastoorji Rustamji and Bai Dosibai, widow of Jehangirshaw Ardesheer Kotwal. In conformity with the resolution passed by the General Body of the Municipality, the Pardoonji Parekh School of Art and Municipal Schools were closed for the whole day on the 18th as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The Government High School, the Sarvajanik High School and the Union High School, Sir Jamsetji Commercial High School and all Gujarati Schools and Panchayet Office were closed. All Parsi merchants had closed their shops to testify their condolence and sympathy.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

104-06—Captain and V. Fatmabai and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman and others Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07—Mansukhlal, J. and H. Pezin Ardeser Patel vs. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. Little and Co.

427-07—Mansukhlal, J. and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. Little and Co.

327-07—Bicknell, M. and R. Anandrao Bhai vs. Sittabai widow and others. Smetham, B. and Co.

326-07—Bicknell, M. and R. Anandrao Bhai vs. Luxmon Shiraji Deshmookh and another Smetham, B. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Consent Decree.

374-06—Jehangir and S. Motilal Valabhji vs Bhugwandas Walji Dikshit D and N

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes

373-06. Raghavaya B and N—Kaikhushroo Sorabjee Engineer vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

921-07—Kanga and P Kashiram Meghraj vs Oomer Jusub Captain and V.

233-06—Bhaishunker K and G Bai Maribai widow vs Vora Motabai Moola Esubhai.

278-08—Bhaishanker K and G Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand Dagg vs Pestonjee Jehangir Harmusjee.

303-06—Daphtary F and D Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs Purbhoodas Keshavji. Jehangir G and B.

312-06—Ardeser H D and Co. Shroji Doongersey vs Joshi Liladhor Somjs the firm Edgelow G W and Co.

325-06—Meht and D—Moledina Haji Allarakhia vs Haji Cassum Fazal Mahomed.

326-06—Mehta and D. Moledina Haji Allarakhia vs Oosman Haji Mahomed.

06—Little and Co Ebrahim Moosaji vs Societa Coloniale Italiana the firm Smetham B and N.

344-

355-06—Thakurdas and Co—James Buckley vs A Fetterb.

356-06—Malvi H M and R Messrs Tribhowandas Hamji Bros and Co vs J E White and Co. Ld.

357-06—Smetham B and N Henry Ibrock Dixon vs The Shah Steam Navigation Co, Ld. of India Bicknell M and R.

361-06—363-06—Bicknell M & R—Mahomed Khan Karim Khan vs Shaik Hoosein bin Shaik Babe Maya.

370-06—In person Devarkadas Gungadar vs Dhanoo Luxman and another.

371-06—Bicknell M and R Framji Dadabhoy Appoo vs Cowasji Dorabji Patel.

373-06—Kounderao L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Bhavaniram Sahebram

390-06—Jehangir and S The firm of Tarachand Gungadas vs the of Babji Shivprasad

391-06—Muncherska R V Curseji Hormusji Parsh vs Ardeser Pestonji Contractor.

392-06—Nadirsha B V Vishnunath Vejan Oza vs Manack Sadashiv.

397-06—Wadia G and Co—Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithuldas Soondardas Khanderao L and M

410-06—Ardeser H D and

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Executive Engineer Presidency.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1908.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE effect of the introduction of the new rules for the discussion of the Budget, under which the honourable members have the power to criticise and move amendments to the provisions under various headings, seems on the whole to have been satisfactory. Members confined themselves more closely to the subject of the debate and spoke, if anything, with less redundancy and a greater sense of responsibility than formerly. Hitherto the debate on the Budget has generally been a debate on anything but the Budget, and honourable members have hitherto taken the opportunity of airing their views on every conceivable subject remotely connected with the administration. But it would appear that a change is to come over the spirit of their dreams. They had their copies of the Financial Statement and of the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie, days in advance, and from these latter they seem to have taken their cue. If not, it would have been too late for them to act on the exhortation of His Excellency the Governor, for their speeches, like the Budget, were prepared beforehand and every member had made up his mind practically, if not precisely, what he was going to say. Nevertheless, the remarks of the Governor were pertinent and very much to the point when he said: "This Council meets to-day with only one object, and that is to do all that is possible to promote the progress and prosperity of the people of every degree in this Presidency. That object unites us all, and while opinions as to policy and methods must necessarily differ at times, such difference can generally be adjusted by reasoned discussion for which our meetings provide the means. . . There can be no doubt that one result of the changes now in contemplation will be to enable that opinion to be given more fully, more formally, more publicly and with a greater sense of responsibility." His Excellency took occasion also to refer to the political atmosphere, which he explained would not be permitted to interfere with the programme of steady progress which the British Government has laid down for itself with regard to India.

In the debate itself, of non-official members of Council Dr. Bhandarkar took the lead and promptly acknowledged that the year's Budget showed a further development of the sympathetic financial policy of the Bombay Government, which sought to relieve the poor of their burdens, and to assist them in getting rid of the incubus of debt and to improve the sanitary conditions in which they exist. Taking the advantage of the new rules, he proposed a minor amendment as to the disposal of the funds of the Government Book Depôt, but we do not think it is one which will commend itself to the majority of his colleagues. Mr. Setalvad recognised the change of procedure as making a great advance as regards the position of unofficial members. They were no longer looked upon as irresponsible and untrained advisers, and he earnestly hoped that the time is not far distant when they would get a still more potent and effective voice in moulding the administration of this country. We might have expected a further admission from Mr. Setalvad, that the degree of progress in this direction is fully commensurate with the capacity of non-official members, but doubtless he fully recognises the fact, though perhaps he would prefer not to give public utterance to his conviction. Mr. Parekh followed Mr. Setalvad in a similar strain, continuing, however, in the vein which characterises all his speeches, and which has led probably to their being taken at very much lower estimate than their composer would desire. And Mr. Daji Abaji Khare was undoubtedly right in holding that the public will take this new concession as an indication of the local Government's views on the larger questions of political and administrative reforms which are now awaiting decision at the hands of the Secretary of State. The Chief of Ichalkaranji spoke of the need for religious and moral education which led Mr. Webb to remark that the system of education should include a very large measure of religious and moral teaching for the young. To commence building a house without mortar or cement would not be more futile than to educate the young without impressing upon their minds a sense of moral and religious responsibility. He, therefore, considered that if a large portion—indeed he might go further and say that unless a major portion of those 43 lakhs was devoted to the inculcation in the young of a sense of loyalty and self-control and a proper respect for authority—unless, in short, it was to be utilised in the development of the character of each member of the Empire, so that he might understand his political, religious and social obligations and his duty to God and man, he thought the grant might, with advantage, be struck out of the Budget altogether.

The remarks bring us back to the pregnant utterances of the Governor at the opening of the meeting, wherein he repeated the promise of the Secretary of State to give the Indian people a steadily increasing share in the government of the country. Until the people have been further educated and moral teaching has been included in the curricula of educational institutions the hopes expressed by Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Khare and others cannot be fulfilled, nor can their increased share of responsibility be granted except gradually, very gradually. It is no use crying out in the wilderness. It is no use thinking to force progress by illegitimate means. As His Excellency indicated, the methods of anarchism will produce no good results, nor force the hand of the Government in the remotest degree. If they have any effect at all it will be to retard progress, for order must be kept first of all and the police and the reformer cannot go hand in hand. What time might be given to reforms must be spent in suppressing disorder and the whole scheme of concessions be delayed. His Excellency did well to remind the vernacular press of its duty and its potentiality for good. And we feel sure his appeal for the co-operation of all classes with Government in its endeavours to remove all grievances and all stumbling-blocks to progress will have the hearty approval of every loyal Indian subject as it had of every member of the Legislative Council. That undertaking, even with the most loyal and earnest co-operation, cannot be achieved with anything approaching rapidity. Let that fact not be lost sight of, nor yet the other fact that all great movements which have conferred real and lasting benefits on mankind have been gradual growths.

THE FALSE PROPHET AND HIS LESSONS.

Abdul Kader Mohamed Imam Habuba, leader of the Blue Nile rebels, self-styled Prophet of Allah, and murderer of Mr. C. C. Scott Moncrieff was tried at Kamlin on the 8th ultimo by Mr. H. St. G. Peacock, Civil Judge, and, being found guilty, was sentenced to death according to law. He was consequently executed at Hillet Mustafa, the market village of his tribe, the Halowin, and his followers have melted into thin air like the tents of the Arabs, that silently vanish away at dawn. He was one of the many "fellows of the baser sort," sons of Belial, who, from time to time, since the overthrow of the Mahdi, have played upon the fanatical feelings of the ignorant Soudanese villagers. After betraying and basely murdering men who had eaten his salt and bread, he attributed his crimes to divine inspiration, and caused the loss of many lives among the Government forces and his own misguided followers. There can be no doubt that he richly deserved the extreme penalty of the law, for, apart from the actual crime of murder, he was guilty of endeavouring to cause a conflagration, that could have no other effect, but to retard a country which is but now emerging from its backward state of development before the self-sacrifice and concerted energy of many of England's very best men. He thus, for his own selfish ends, sheltered his own ambitions beneath the cloak of blasphemous presumption, and was ready to allow an innocent though ignorant populace to bear the chastisement of civilised wrath. In the Soudan the wind of fanaticism speeds fast across the arid sands, and the flame is flung far, and fanned strong, before the scattered handful of English administrators realise the extent of the evil. And as the future hope of the Soudan lies in peace and not in war, no measures can be too drastic and severe in dealing with these upstarts, who appeal to their fellows by claiming to be inflated with a divine spirit and elected to a divine mission. In America such men as Dr. Dowie, the self-styled Elijah and administrator of Salt Lake City, may be allowed to flaunt their foolery, for even in America there is a constitution which can clip the wings of false prophecy with the scissors of common-sense. But in the Soudan there can be no other place than the gallows for men of similar pretentions. And we congratulate the Soudan Government on their prompt execution of such disturbers of progress. The detailed account of the murder of Mr. Scott Moncrieff, and that of the Mamur of Messellenia, has slowly filtered through official sources.

It appears that when the two officials entered the "hosh" of "Abd-el-Kader, Mr. Moncrieff asked him if he had any complaint against the Government. The latter replied that he had none, and that he was only acting in obedience to divine command. While he was still speaking one of his followers attacked the Mamur with his spear and, their blood-thirsty nature becoming excited at the sight of blood, they attacked both officials with the ferocity of ravenous wolves. After being repulsed at Katfiya, the false prophet resorted to flight. He rode on a donkey, and becoming exhausted by exertion and lack of sleep he fell to slumbering on the roadside. A negro, who was passing, recognised the impostor and taking possession of his sword awoke him and ordered him to accompany him on his way, intending to deliver him to justice. However the wily prophet stabbed the negro with a camel knife that he had concealed about his person. But, near Debeiba, the treble murderer fell in with a band of Arabs who seized and bound him. He refused to walk a step, claiming that a prophet should not walk. His captors readily granted this privilege and accommodated him with an "Angareeb," carrying him in this manner to Katfiya.

Thus he passes quickly across the sands of the Soudan as a dark shadow at the close of a day, and his treachery passes with him as the story of an evil spirit that is told. But two reassuring facts emerge from these regrettable events, which will give encouragement to those who learn from outside this story of the dark heart of the Soudan. The former is the devotion of Mr. Scott Moncrieff and his assistants to their duty; and the latter is the ready help displayed by the inhabitants of the country. The former once more tells us that England to-day does not expect in vain,—her sons will always, as Gordon did, and as many did fifty years ago in India, do their duty in face of any eventuality. Whether it be in Africa, or in India, or anywhere else, always, over the sacrifice of her children, she leads those people committed to her by Providence, to higher and better things, out of the murk of barbarous stagnation to the light of civilised life. And the latter of the above-mentioned facts should reveal a lesson to every Indian who to-day chafes against the British Raj. It tells him that a people, less blest than his, are stretching forth the tenticles of gratitude for the very blessings that are daily showered upon him, and for that very protection that he feigns to despise. Let him remember that sacrifice and gratitude are two halves that make a whole.

SIR EDWARD LAW.

Sir Edward Law, who managed the Financial affairs of India for four years, from 1900 to 1904, has joined the Committee of the Irish Land Purchase Association. The Committee has a tough job before it, that of devising means for raising money to complete the large number of land purchase agreements which have been entered into, but for which the necessary funds are not forthcoming. It is said that the large sum allocated for the purpose has been exhausted. Certain it is that these landholders who agreed to sell are not getting their instalments of purchase money, and considerable uneasiness is the result. The infusion of new blood into the Committee in the person of the experienced and practical Sir Edward Law should revive the hopes of the Irish landlords who have parted with their land, but who are not yet receiving the badly needed purchase money—or their rents.

THE Annual Birthday Honours list issues at Simla on Thursday evening next, and it is understood that it will be a long one.

MR. A. H. GRANT, Secretary to the Frontier Province Government, has now joined Colonel Roos Keppel at Simla.

THERE is a rumour at Quetta that Sir Henry McMahon will succeed Sir Harold Deane.

WITH reference to the rumours which have obtained circulation in connection with the assemblage of frontier officers at Simla, we are in a position to state that no mission to Afghanistan is in contemplation at present, and also that nothing is known of any special disturbance in the dominions of the Amir. His Highness Habibullah has gone to his summer seat as the situation cannot be regarded at Kabul as in any way acute.

THE Assam Labour Recruitment Bill and the Indian Railways Bill, announced as likely to be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, have both been pending for some time. The former Bill is to empower the Local Government to relax the restrictions at discretion upon approved recruiting agents and thus prepare the way for the ultimate introduction of free emigration. The Indian Railways Bill revises the rules relating to the appointment of Commissions to enquire into complaints made by local authorities in connection with Railways, and defines the functions of the Railway Board in relation to the settlement of disputes regarding rates.

IN discussing the National Congress, the "Indian Spectator" says:—"The root of the evil is the dangling of self-government, Colonial or otherwise, before young and impressionable youths as the 'goal' to be aspired after; and there will be no peace in the country until all political agitation, Moderate as well as Extremist, purges itself of a conceit which is not intended to be realised in our generation, and which most people affect merely to reap the gratification of being engaged—or being supposed to be engaged—in something great and patriotic, without sufficiently realising the mischievous consequences of inflaming the imaginations of men with visionary ideals."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Government Coal Mine.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 6.

Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, the Government Geologist, has left Adelaide for the Northern Territory, to superintend the erection of fresh boring machinery at Port Keats, and also to make further examination of the country, with a view to completing the geological chart of districts near the coast and further inland which he was unable to visit on his previous expeditions to the Territory. Of all the work done by South Australia for that distant portion of her possessions, nothing his been more valuable than the scientific description of the stratifications along the seas and rivers which have resulted from Mr. Brown's investigations. He has been both painstaking and accurate in his contributions to the geological history of the Territory, and the maps which he has compiled will long remain as evidences of his skill and conscientiousness. He has great hope of the discovery of a payable coalfield in the Territory, and he has taken a deep interest in the boring at the sites which he pointed out as likely to yield good indications of the existence of carboniferous deposits. Should coal be discovered in the Territory that would have a very important influence on the future prosperity of the country. The riches thus unearthed would make South Australia regret parting with the country while it rendered the Commonwealth more content with its bargain, but after all the gain would be an Australian one and it would help towards the satisfactory and prosperous settlement of the country There are many mineral fields in the Territory, and judging by the reports of Mr. Brown and his predecessors, from the Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods to Mr. D. D. Rosewarne, the half of the subterranean wealth of the place has not yet been revealed by the work of the miner. Gold, tin, copper, and other metals have been found in many localities and although sanguine speculators have at various times looked for fortunes which have not materialised, it is certain that should proper developmental work be entered upon, the Territory will show more than one prosperous mining centre. Its pastoral possibilities are well known, and agriculturally also it has an important future, but there is more fascination about coal and gold than in cattle, sheep, or field products. If Mr. Brown's anticipations in regard to the Port Keats bore were realised, and coal in large quantities were struck, the effect upon the advancement of the Territory would be extremely important, and it would encourage further expenditure of capital in the hope of turning previous discoveries of minerals and metals to better account.

OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

The Federal Old-Age and Invalid Pensions Bill, which has just been laid before Parliament, is intimately associated with the Surplus Revenue Bill, which has just passed the house of Representatives. The latter measure provides for the creation of a trust fund by withholding from the States the payment of moneys beyond the sums actually spent on Commonwealth services, but below the maximum of one-fourth of the Customs and excise revenue, which, under the Constitution Act, the Federal Treasurer is permitted to retain. One of the chief objects of this accumulation of cash is to permit of the establishment of old-age pensions at an earlier date than would otherwise be possible. The Federal Government have been subjected to considerable pressure on this matter for some time, and the action of Mr. Asquith in undertaking to inaugurate a pension scheme in Great Britain at the end of the present financial year, has no doubt accelerated the pace of Mr. Deakin and Sir William Lyne. The scale of payment proposed by Mr. Deakin is somewhat more liberal than that of Mr. Asquith, for he proposes the payment of 10s. a week to all pensioners, and, out of deference to the argument that in a truly democratic country women should be placed on the same footing as men, the Australian Prime Minister intends to pay as much to the wife as to the husband, in the case of married couples. Indeed, the fair sex are given a slight advantage, for women are, under certain conditions, to be qualified to receive the pension five years earlier than men. The pension is to be dependent upon previous good character and the net capital value of the pensioner's property must not exceed £310, while there is power to cancel the payment in cases where the recipient is guilty of persistent misconduct. Aliens are shut out, but naturalised subjects of the King are eligible, so long as they fulfil other conditions and have become British subjects at least three years before making application for the pension. The payments are to begin in July of next year, and presumably the systems now in existence in New South Wales and Victoria will be absorbed in the general scheme. Those States, therefore, will suffer less severely in a monetary sense, by reason of the reform, than will the other portions of the Commonwealth, although, no doubt, there will be saving here and elsewhere in the expenditure in destitute relief. All parties in the Federal Parliament are in agreement as to the wisdom of establishing old-age pensions, and the only disagreement hitherto has been in regard to the method by which the necessary money should be obtained. That problem Mr. Deakin claims to have solved. Mr. Reid has always maintained that, while the Braddon clause providing for the return of three-fourths of the Customs revenue to the States was in force, it would be impossible to establish old-age pensions without collecting four times as much extra money as was required. Apparently Mr. Reid was wrong. South Australia will have to give up a large proportion of her expected income from the Commonwealth under the Surplus Revenue Bill, but she will in return, receive considerable advantage under the old-age pensions scheme.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Never in the experience of the Commonwealth have important measures, involving huge expenditure, been pushed through with the speed that has this week characterised the proceedings of the Federal Parliament. The amount of public money actually voted away, apart from supply, for the three months of the new financial year, is £100,000, every penny of which is entirely new expenditure. This, however, is only portion of the total outlay that is involved, which is as follows:—Old-age pensions £1,500,000; defence, £250,000: a total of £170,000 An entirely novel system of dealing with State revenues has also been inaugurated, and this includes provisions the constitutionality of which is disputed by some of the foremost authorities. All this has been done in a week. The Opposition had a thankless task in opposing the Surplus Revenue Bill, as the numbers were up directly the Labour Party obtained a promise from the Government that the surplus revenue should be devoted to old-age pensions. The Bill dealing with this matter was rushed through with lightning speed, on the understanding that it would be amended before the pensions became due in July 1909. The following are the principal measures which have been passed since the session commenced last July:—(1) The Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta Railway Survey Act; (2) an Act to increase the pay of members to £600; (3) the Commonwealth Salaries Income Tax Act; (4) the Amending Judiciary Act; (5) the Quarantine Act; (6) the Amending Anti-Trust Act; (7) the Customs Tariff Act; (8) the Excise Tariff Act; (9) the Surplus Revenue Act; (10) the Old-age Pensions Act; (11) the Coastal Defence Act. The most important resolution agreed to was that confirming the new mail contract with the Orient Company. It was agreed by special resolution that the tenure of office of the Chairman of Committees in the House of Representatives should last for a Parliament, and not for a session. When the House of Representatives adjourned in December last for the Christmas holidays it was on the understanding that the Government would shortly afterwards proceed to give effect to the defence scheme outlined by the Prime Minister. Parliament, however, prorogued without anything being heard or done, except to appropriate £250,000 for naval defence, the money having been voted on an undertaking having been given by the Government that nothing was to be spent until the approval of Parliament had been granted. The session has not been got through without a serious political crisis. By granting the request to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the postal administration, the Government escaped the consequences of its original refused to do so. The recess will be of short duration, it being anticipated that Parliament will be called together shortly after the visit of the United States fleet.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT COAL MINE.

The greatest interest is being taken in Maitland and in New South Wales generally, in the project of the South Australian Government for the purchase of a coal mine at that place, and the process of boring and the subsequent developments will be watched with close attention. The South Australian Government originally had an ordinary option to purchase, but this has now been changed into a working option, and if the bore about to be put down to prove the existence of the coal seam is successful, it is considered here that South Australia will be bound to complete the purchase of the property. The bore itself will cost £1,000 at least, and there is not the slightest doubt in the minds of those who know the country that the boring operations will be successful. After the bore is complete it will take quite two years to sink the main shaft, and properly open up the ground so that coal can be raised, but before the present Government coal contract terminates the mine ought to prove productive. It is not expected that there will be any difficulty on the part of the Government in obtaining steamers to carry the coal, and there is no doubt that if the mine is properly managed it will be possible for the Government to land coal on the wharfs at Port Adelaide, after all working expenses, freights, and other charges have been paid, at very considerably less per ton than is now paid to the contractors. Indeed, some optimists say that the mine will pay for itself in a few years, but that remains to be seen. As the South Australian Government, it is understood, consume, about 150,000 tons of coal a year, it will be recognised that there is a good margin for economy. The seam is said to be 28 ft. wide where it has been struck, just outside the boundary of the property secured by the Government.

VINE-GROWING.

Victoria has 5,000 acres more than South Australia under vines, but the latter State produces a much greater quantity of wine yearly. This year there will be a great shortage in each of the States. The Victorian yield has proved to be fully 30 per cent. lower than it was last year. One authority in Melbourne stated last week that he was convinced it would be fully 6s per cent. lower. The loss in South Australia has been about 25 per cent. This was due mainly to the effects of the heat wave in January. Several vignerons have made considerably smaller quantities of London export wine than in previous years, as they find they can get a better market in the other States for full-bodied dry and sweet wines. Mr. Oscar Seppelt, of Seppeltsfield, in reply to a telephonic enquiry, said he believed the shortage would be nearer 26 than 25 per cent., but that the quality of the grapes was exceedingly good. At Seppeltsfield they had dealt with 1,900 tons, and they would not be inconvenienced by the shortage. In South Australia the winemakers keep their wines for years before putting them on the market, so that if the crop next year should be better than the average the makers will not experience any ill-effects from the present deficiency.

A.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

Lieutenant H. M. Alexander of the 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, having reported his arrival on the 19th June, on appointment to Supply and Transport Corps, is posted as Assistant to the Station Supply Officer, Bombay Brigade.

The following arrivals and Departures are published.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant G. F. Hughes, 12th Cavalry, arrived and landed s.s. "Salazie," on 18th June; Lieutenant H. B. C. Arthur, R.F.A., Captain W. J. Woodcock, Lancashire Fusiliers, Captain W. G. P. Murray, 21st Punjabis, Captain R. G. Baker, 82nd Punjabis, Major T. C. Browning, Cantonment Magistrate, arrived and landed s.s. "Egypt," on 19th June; and Lieutenant P. Phillimore, 17th Lancers, arrived and landed s.s. "Caledonia," on 3rd April.

Departures.—Lieutenant E. C. Fleming, R.F.A., Captain F. E. Henderson, Royal Manchester Fusiliers, Captain C. E. Bateman, Champain, 5th Gurkhas, Captain C. C. Macnamara, Royal Irish Rifles, and Lieutenant H. A. Boyd, R.F.A., s.s. "Oceana," 20th June.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Colonel B. Dunsterville, East Surrey Regiment, Captain R. W. Hewitt, 14th Hussars, arrived and landed s.s. "Egypt," on 19th June; and Lieutenant W. L. Meade, 33rd Q O. Light Cavalry, s.s. "Dwarka," 22nd June.

Departures.—Lieutenant P. J. Mac Q. Mottram, Cheshire Regiment, s.s. "Ville-de-la-Ciotat," 11th June; Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Starr, R.A.M.C.; Lieutenant A. V. P. Martin, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, Captain T. W. H. Jones, Military Farms Department; Major A. P. Browne, C. I. Horse, and Captain A. Mellor, R.F.A., s.s. "Oceana," 20th June.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th May shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 336,833 mds. and Rs. 54,739 in the earnings.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W.A.]

SUFFRAGETTES RAMPANT.

HUGE DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

Thirty Thousand Supporters Present.

CROWD NUMBERS HALF A MILLION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A great demonstration of Suffragettes took place in Hyde Park to-day.

Processions numbering thirty thousand women of all ranks of society, including some Foreign delegates, assembled at different points and marched, escorted by the police, to the Park.

The leaders of the movement spoke, but their voices were generally drowned by the uproar of the Opposition element.

A resolution demanding women's votes was passed.

The crowds assembled are estimated to have numbered half a million.

BOMB OUTRAGE ON A STEAMER.

Work of Discharged Employes at Hamburg.

SEVERAL KILLED.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A telegram from Philadelphia states that an explosion has taken place in the hold of the German steamer "Arcadia," which was unloading in dock. The explosion is attributed to bombs placed by discharged employés at Hamburg.

Remnants of a bomb have been found. Three negro stevedores were killed and some injured. The steamer's bulkheads were blown out.

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

Reinstatement of the Naval Vote.

DUMA'S VETO DISREGARDED.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Financial Committee of the Council of the Empire has reinserted in the Budget the credit of eleven million roubles for new battleships which was rejected by the Duma.

THE KHEDIVE IN LONDON.

Preparations for a Week's Stay.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Khedive has arrived in London accompanied by the Egyptian Foreign Minister. He will stay for a week. The King and Sir Edward Grey were represented at the station.

THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

Commission of Enquiry Sent.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN PRESSURE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz states that the wire to Urumia is interrupted.

At the instance of the British and Russian Consuls, a Commission of Enquiry has been sent to the spot.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Constantinople reports that Great Britain and Russia have made fresh representations to the Porte regarding the proceedings of Kurds on the Persian frontier.

THE PUDSEY ELECTION.

Government's Smashing Defeat.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Unionist papers describe the Pudsey election as a smashing defeat for the Government, especially as it is largely a Labour constituency. They also attribute the result to the growing alarm at the Socialistic trend of the Government's policy.

The Liberal press declares that the only lesson of the election is the danger to the cause of progress when the supporters are divided into two camps.

CHINESE SEAMEN IN BRITAIN.

New Orders Issued.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The new regulations imposing a language test on Chinese sailors in the United Kingdom have been issued.

The Board of Trade is communicating with the Colonial Office in reference to facilities for providing natives of colonies and protectorates, especially the Straits and Hongkong, with birth certificates.

MR. JOHN BURNS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Mr. John Burns is recovering from his recent strain.

SITUATION IN TEHERAN.

Attempts to Restore Peace.

HEAVY ROYAL DEMANDS.

[REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.]

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A telegram to the "Times," from Teheran, states that the Ministers are endeavouring to restore peace, but are hampered by the Royal demands, which include the banishment of the Nationalist leaders, the closing of the Anjumans, the establishment of a press censorship and the raising of the Palace Guards to ten thousand.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Victoria and New South Wales are about to invite tenders for a steamship service to Shanghai.

CANADA AND INDIANS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A telegram from Ottawa states that an Order in Council has been promulgated which raises to forty pounds the amount which British Indians entering Canada are required to possess. It is believed that this measure will practically arrest the influx.

INDIAN RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Appointments by Railway Board.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Four appointments have been made by the Railway Board to vacant posts as Assistant Traffic Superintendent. The selected candidates are all closely connected with India. They are Mr. Raynor (great grandson of the officer of that name who obtained a Victoria Cross at the siege of Delhi), Mr. Meakins (who is closely related to the Warburtons of frontier fame), Mr. Nicholas (son of a distinguished Anglo-Indian Chaplain of the Church of England), and Pandit Rajnath (grandson of Rai Bahadur Prem Nath, who retired some time since after many years of distinguished service in connection with Indian railways. It may be noticed that Messrs. Raynor and Meakins are both statutory natives of India.

A FATAL FIRE.

Theatre Completely Destroyed

2 BURNT AND 2 MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 22.

A fatal fire broke out in a Native theatre belonging to the Prince Theatrical Company from Bombay. The theatre was in the Quetta Baboo Mohalla, and the erection being of matting and jaffrey work, everything, including the theatre properties, was burnt. The police telephoned to the military for assistance which came promptly, several regiments and batteries responding to the call. Unfortunately one woman and a child belonging to the Theatrical Company were burnt to death and their bodies were recovered from the debris. Two men of the Company are said to be missing.

THE RASULABAD RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

4 Killed and 12 Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

The number of casualties amongst the passengers officially reported in connection with the Rasulabad accident yesterday are four killed and eight seriously and four slightly injured. The collision occurred at half-past eight yesterday the 33 up-passenger running into the 6 down passenger, which was standing at the down platform.

THE PORT OF KARACHI.

Congestion still prevalent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 22.

The congestion of the port continues. Seven steamers are now awaiting wharf berths, and more are due to arrive. Exporters are anxious for their June shipments, some of which seem likely to be delayed till July, in spite of the small volume of the shipments to be completed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT POLO.

Captain Davie's Condition Critical.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22

Captain Davie, 34th Poona Horse, a well-known polo player, met with a serious accident while playing polo in a practice match this evening. His pony came down and threw him violently. He was picked up in an unconscious state and conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital, where it was found he had concussion of the brain besides other injuries.

CAPTAIN BIRNEY, R. E., from the Loi-Shilman construction works, which have been closed since the Mohmand expedition, has been appointed Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, Simla.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE.

Three Europeans Injured.

RESENTMENT AGAINST MILL OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Another bomb outrage occurred on Sunday night, at Kanknarrah station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, resulting in three Europeans, millhands, being injured.

These men were returning to Kanknarrah by the Moorshedabad Mail at 10-30 p. m. On the arrival of the train some one flung a bomb, which struck the compartment of the carriage in which they were.

Mr. William Campsey, assistant manager, Anglo-India Mill, Kanknarrah, is seriously injured in the arm, and is now in a bad state in the Medical College Hospital. Mr. Browne, an assistant of the same Mill, and Mr. A. O. St. Romaine, an assistant in a paper mill, are slightly injured and have been allowed to proceed home.

A Bengali, named Mukhamlal Chatterjee, said to be 20 years old, who alighted from a window of the same train at Naihatti, has been arrested, and police inquiries are now proceeding.

It was at Kanknarrah station, it will be remembered, that, on the 16th ultimo, a disturbance occurred, in which some mill assistants were concerned.

The bomb thrown into the train at Kanknarrah was a cocoanut one, like that found on the steps of St. Andrew's Church at Lower Circular road. It contained some teasing pins, the same as are used for cleaning jute. The injured men cannot say from which side the bomb was thrown into the carriage. The police don't believe it to be a political crime but an act of personal revenge. Mr. Campsey's left arm is shattered and, it is thought, will need amputation.

LATER.

The Kannarrah outrage bomb proves to have been of curious construction. There is no doubt that the explosive used was picric acid. It was loaded with spikes of from one to two and a half inches in length, with a very sharp point at one end and blunt at the other. These are spikes which form part of a combing machine used in jute mills. Pieces of flint were also in the bomb and were made of cocoanut shell.

Mr. Campsey's arm has been amputated. He was taken to the Medical College Hospital in a collapsed condition. There were a large number of spikes in the wounds on the top of the shoulder and under the left armpit, and the flesh has been lacerated in a shocking manner. The flesh on the left side of the face was torn by splinters of the shell. Other spikes had entered the legs and thighs. Mr. Campsey's state is so critical that Major Stevens has ordered his deposition to be recorded.

Mr. Brown received four small spikes from the loading in the bomb in the face.

Mr. St. Romaine had two similar spikes in the face, one in the left hand and another pierced his boot and entered the left foot. When the spikes, which are an inch to an inch and a half long, were removed, these two men were considered to be out of danger.

THE "YUGANTAR" AGAIN.

The "Empire" this evening writes:—

"If there is anything in a small printed broadside we have received this morning, the "Yugantar" has clothed itself with a new avatar more violent than before. The sheet in question is a demi-quarto, consisting of two columns printed in English on one side and at the top:—

"YUGANTAR."

"VOLUME 3.—CALCUTTA, YUGANTAR, JUNE 1, 1908 NO. 7."

The contents on the broadside are two—(1) notice, and—(2) "an appeal." The "notice" begins as follows:—

"The 'Yugantar' is not a paper but a revolutionary idea, which, however persecuted and prosecuted, can never be suppressed."

Then follows half a column of wildest incitement, wholesale murder and assassination.

The "appeal" opens with a quarter column of the same kind of stuff. The remaining column and a quarter are taken up with minute directions how to make picric acid, fulminate of mercury and cast iron shells. There is no imprint nor any other means discerning whence the production emanates. It bears the Simla post mark and on the back is written in an educated hand the following:—'See how hundreds of thousands are distributed in Calcutta. There is not an important family left which has not been supplied with a copy. How futile your attempts to suppress the press.'

Our translator's opinion is that the above production has no connection with the "Yugantar;" his principal reason is that it is printed in English, whereas the promoters of the "Yugantar" have undertaken to deliver the sheet to zenanas

WE understand that the Bombay Government have withdrawn their objection to the construction, by Messrs. Killick Nixon, of the Dholka-Dholera Branch of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway. This branch links up an old seaport with the line in question, but the silting up of the Mahi Sagor Bay of the Cambay Gulf, on which it is situated, has been so considerable of late years that no considerable diversion of traffic is likely to result.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned some twenty additional posts in the upper subordinate section of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Punjab Public Works Department.

SEDITION IN UPPER INDIA.

Houses of Prominent Men Searched.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, JUNE 22.

The following is the latest development of sedition at Aligarh. Among the nine houses searched, on the 9th and 10th instant, were that of Mr. Fazul Husain, the Editor of the "Under Imanlla," Piarylall and Dr. Murlidhur, Aryasamajists, five Hindu students of the Mayo College and the Vedic Ashram, an Aryan hostel. The Ashram was searched on account of Ramswarup, its superintendent, with whom Hotilall resided. The search in Aligarh passed uncriticised and the District Magistrate's action was approved, as in each search the party of police officers was accompanied by a Deputy Magistrate. Several searches were also made in the Aligarh District where such precautions were difficult. Boarders of the Ashram were at their villages, the Government High School being closed. Their homes were searched and several, it is alleged, had been detained by the police.

One Fulchand wired to the Magistrate complaining of the conduct of the Inspector of Police. Another, Shersingh, wrote to his father complaining of his detention, whereupon an urgent wire was sent to the Magistrate. The relatives of the others who, it is also alleged, were detained, submitted separate registered applications to the Magistrate.

The Magistrate upon this sent for Shersingh and heard his complaint. He also called Fulchand and recorded his statement.

Several applications were also presented by other Ashram boys complaining against the police and asking the Magistrate to record statements in his or any other Court. The Magistrate complied.

The police produced six Ashram boys, all minors, whose statements were also recorded and, it is alleged, implicate Hotilall, but the general allegations are that after searches the police failed to find anything suspicious. Yet they summoned a dozen boys, all minors, and detained them for days, and used force to extort evidence against Hotilall.

Regarding the circulation of the leaflet, all the subordinate police in charge of the case are Mahomedans, mostly ex-students of the Mayo College. Therefore there is popular prejudice against police methods. The Hindu public believe that if the circulation theory be correct, copies must have entered the College, but the police have not searched the College. It is generally thought that the Hindus feel a sense of satisfaction with the District Magistrate here, and justice is expected.

Hotilall's case is fixed for to-morrow noon.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAY'S CASE.

Fresh Trial Begins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

The trial commenced to-day at Tinnevelly of Chidambaram Pillay for the substantive offence of sedition, the prosecution deciding to split up the charge framed by the committing Magistrate into two separate trials.

In the present case the accused was charged under Sections 124 (a) and 153 (a), Indian Penal Code, in respect to his speech of the 9th March delivered on the river bed at Tinnevelly. The charge having been read over to the accused, he pleaded "not guilty" to both the counts.

In the course of his opening address, the Public Prosecutor said:—In this case evidence will show there are other men of some education who have done all they could to further the objects of the accused, but who with a superb regard for their own safety have elected to remain more or less in the background. I would give them a word of warning. They are not as safe as they imagine. If they co-operate with others for the delivery of speeches which they know to be seditious, they are just as much responsible for these speeches, both legally and morally, as if they had delivered them themselves.

Evidence of the police witness regarding the speeches was let in.

Sadagopachary raised a number of preliminary objections as in the previous case and asked the Court to note them.

Anantanarayana Iyer, teacher, C. M. S. College, and Ramachandra Iyer, landholder were chosen as assessors.

The case is proceeding.

SIR GEORGE KNOX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MEERUT, JUNE 22.

Sir George Knox visited Meerut officially on the 17th and proceeded on the 19th evening to Naini Tal to see the Lieutenant-Governor officially.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "HIMALAYA."

Mails to be Delivered on Sunday.

The P. and O. Company's "Himalaya," with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Suez at 3 p. m. on Saturday the 20th instant. This late departure is the result of a longer delay to the "Himalaya" for repairs at Port Said than was at first anticipated, and the "Peninsular" bringing the mails from Aden cannot be expected to arrive before next Sunday afternoon.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 25th April, 1908, amounted to Rs. 24,024, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 828. The total earnings from 1st January to 25th April, 1908, were Rs. 3,71,422, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 61,925.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY

DHONDO PANT.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE "Sanj Vartaman" of a few days ago printed *in extenso* certain notes and minutes which had passed between the Chairman of a certain Municipal Committee and a member of that Committee. It seems almost a pity that splenetic outbursts of this character should be reported in the press at all, and particularly as it now appears from the records that the latter gentleman had no grounds whatever for his personal attack upon the chairman. I remember that a high Government official once complained to me of the acid tone pervading the leading articles of an esteemed contemporary during a certain season of the year. I pointed out that gentlemen living upon breeze-kissed mountains should make some allowance for the nervous condition of those who are forced to spend the entire hot weather in Bombay and that they should not take too seriously articles written between the middle of April and the end of May. I am inclined to proffer the same advice to the "Sanj Vartaman" in the matter of the accusation launched against the Chairman of the Committee, and to deprecate the paper taking his opponent too seriously. To dub a man recalcitrant simply because he declines to upset at your command a practice which has prevailed for years and which is agreeable to the bulk of the Corporation strikes me as distinctly a hot-weather attitude; and it is to be hoped that now the rain has fallen and the temperature has dropped appreciably the "Sanj Vartaman" will be able to record the disappearance of these unnecessary personal affronts.

On the 15th instant the Corporation very wisely passed certain proposals submitted by the Standing Committee for an increased staff in the Executive Engineer's department. It has been patent to most people that for some time past the roads and buildings branch has been seriously undermanned and that the department has been quite unable to deal effectively and quickly with the constant proposals for new buildings which are now submitted for sanction. Nor indeed when an applicant's plans have been scrutinized and passed can one always be sure that the building will invariably be erected in accordance with those plans. A very flagrant case occurs to my mind in which a certain rich merchant built an extra storey to his mansion in defiance of bye-laws, plans and personal warnings. He was therefore summoned to a magistrate's court and there sentenced to pay a fine. This happened several months ago: but the storey still stands. For cases of this nature there is nothing like constant and honest supervision, which can deal with misdemeanour directly it appears and prevent it being carried to full accomplishment.

If the increased staff now sanctioned eventually ensures a more watchful interest in building operations, it will surely be well. But its stands to reason that unless the new hands are most carefully chosen the value of the increase will be considerably diminished. As Colonel Collie remarked, one must guard against the practice, unfortunately very common, of transferring individuals from some other branch, with the work of which they are familiar, to new posts about which they knew little or nothing, simply because they are considered deserving of promotion: and equally must one guard against the practice of choosing outsiders of indifferent calibre, simply because they happen to be recommended by some friend. Some years ago, the Engineer's department suffered from what, for want of a more explicit term, may be styled nepotism, and the evil thereby introduced has not yet been wholly worked out of the system. Considering the enormous amount of building that is now going on throughout the Island, and the parlous condition into which most of the roads have degenerated, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to secure the best men available in the open field and that fifteen years' good service in, let us say, the Drainage department will not necessarily be considered an ample qualification for an inspectorship of buildings. One might equally well argue that an experienced plumber, skilled in the detection and stoppage of leaks, must necessarily be fit to control large waterworks and supervise big constructional achievements. The proposition is in nine cases out of ten hopelessly absurd.

THE HAJ.

I observe that the Sirdar Syed Ali Khan has suggested that the Protectorship of pilgrims should not be given to a member of the Shia Muhammadan community, but rather to a Sunni Muhammadan. Theoretically the Sirdar is correct. The Haj is essentially a Sunni observance, though a few Shias may go to Mecca now and then; and if a Shia feels bound by the dictates of his faith to make a pilgrimage he usually prefers to turn his footsteps in the direction of Kerbela, sanctified by the memories of Husein's death. But it may happen that the Police Commissioner, under whose supervision the Pilgrim Protector works, has not a suitable Sunni to appoint at the moment that the post falls vacant, in which case he can only choose a reputable and trustworthy Shia and himself see that the Hajis are given as much help as possible. Although therefore in theory the post ought to be a close one for the Sunnis, I can see no violent objection to the appointment of a Shia provided that he is a really efficient and broadminded man and provided also that the Commissioner can obtain, as he always can, the advice of the leading Sunni Muhammadans of the city on questions and details relating to the Haj. The ideal arrangement to my mind would be to leave the present organization untouched and form a standing advisory committee of Muhammadans who would work with the Police Commissioner and the Protector of Pilgrims in such matters as the repatriation of Hajis stranded at Mecca and the provision of decent temporary accommodation in the city. The Police Commissioner himself should be Chairman of such a Committee, which should consist chiefly of Sunni Muhammadans drawn from two classes, namely those who are rich and could therefore be counted upon to subscribe generously to any fund opened for the benefit of the pilgrims and those who, albeit not rich perhaps, are prepared to take the trouble to visit rest houses, musafirkhanas, docks, chals or camps and see for themselves in what direction an amelioration of the conditions, under which the Hajis now reside in Bombay, can best be ensured. I would put a few Shias on the Committee, as representative of the Shias who do occasionally perform the journey to Mecca, and also because among this sect in Bombay there are many who are sufficiently educated and broadminded to lay aside sectarian animosity and regard themselves purely as sons of the Faith working for the sons of the Faith. The bulk of the Committee might suitably be composed of Sunnis who would serve as a reminder to the masses of their uneducated co-religionists that the interests of the latter were being safeguarded.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University Senate met recently, it appears, to discuss the proposals of the Syndicate for the inclusion of certain Fellows in the various faculties. A member had given notice of an amendment to those proposals to the effect that certain of the individual Fellows mentioned in the Syndicate's list should be appointed to two faculties; but he very wisely begged leave to withdraw his amendment after the meeting had been convened. It probably did not occur to him in the first instance that the inclusion of an individual in a second faculty and the LL.D. degree are really the only honours which the University Senate has the power to bestow upon its distinguished Fellows, and consequently that, in order not to cheapen those honours, the greatest discrimination should be exercised in granting them. Again, the University regulations lay down quite clearly that inclusion in a second faculty, other than that to which a fellow is properly appointed by reason of his position and work as a lawyer, engineer, scholar or doctor, should only be granted for special personal qualifications to be mentioned in detail at the time of the meeting and recorded in the Senate's minutes. An individual already included in, say, the Law faculty can therefore only be included in the Arts faculty as well, if he has taken some very high degree in Arts or has been responsible for some solid achievement in Arts. It will not suffice to refer to his eminence as a lawyer or to the leading part he may play in public affairs in order to justify his inclusion in the Arts faculty in addition to the Law faculty. It is obvious that the number of those who fulfil the strict test cannot be large, for few persons can spare the time to master more than one of the general divisions of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Arts. There are men here and there who have acquired a reputation both as lawyers and as Sanskritists and upon whom the Senate has therefore justly bestowed the honour of inclusion in both the legal and arts faculties; and their example serves as an additional reason for not granting the distinction on general grounds to persons who though they may hold a very high position in one profession have not acquired an equally great reputation in another branch of learning. It smacks somewhat of the *lucus a non lucendo* principle to propose the appointment of, let us say, a leading medical man to the faculty of Engineering on the grounds that he has played a distinct role in public affairs or has interested himself in the subject of local jerry-building.

A BENGALI POET.

Why will the Bengali compose or try to compose English poetry? He had much better write prose, —or better still, adhere to his own mother-tongue. There are so few Indian writers of English verse whose lines will stand the test of criticism. A friend has recently presented me with a portion of a serial poem on the Birth of Tillottama, which is appearing in one of the Indian magazines. I quote the following verses descriptive of the first appearance of the goddess:—

"With swan-soft steps the goddess glides;
The tuneful *konkons* on all sides
Wake echoes wild of music sweet
At every fall of velvet feet.
To her as to the Queen of spring
The trees their flowery tributes bring.
The carnival the Koels sing
In Madan's honour, and loud wring (*sic*)
The rocks around with jocund clang
As if the spring, all sudden, sprang.
Lo! at her silk-steps lilies grow
What ruby footprints flaming glow!"

Later on I find such descriptive couplets as:—

"Ay like to the old Lily Maid
Churn'd out of ancient Ocean bed."
"Another tripped along with bowls
Of limpid liquid cool to soles."

I try to make the words awake recollections of the lotus-eyed goddess slowly rising from the "Kshera Sagara" or milk-sea, even as Aphrodite from the foam: but the Babu's phrases shatter my dream and merely leave in its place the spectacle of an elderly and somewhat jaundiced spinster whom I once had the misfortune to observe bathing at an English watering-place. What too does he mean by "liquid cool to soles"? I half suspect he belongs to the Bengal pisciculturral department and lends an observant eye to the habits of fish. But more truly inspired than all is that superlative line,

"As if the spring, all sudden, sprang."

Such a springing and burgeoning and blossoming! And my Babu poet springs and blossoms too, wasting three full-sized pages on a minute description of all the most immoral odours known to Hindustan If only ere he penned these lines, he had hidden himself in what he is pleased to call "the mantling green of stagnant ponds," it would methinks have been well.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE LIMBDI GADI.

Official Explanation.

The Political Department has issued the following as a Press Note:—

As the recent orders issued on the subject of the succession to the Limbdi State appear to have given rise to some apprehensions regarding the general policy of Government in dealing with questions of succession in Native States, His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to make known the principles which governed the selection actually made in this case.

The circumstances of the case were most exceptional. The late Thakor Saheb died, leaving not only no direct heir but no collateral whose degree of relationship was found to be nearer than the seventh, reckoning from the common ancestor, nor had he availed himself of the privilege of adoption conferred upon him by Sanad in 1860. There was thus no person who could claim to succeed to the State on the ground of near relationship and it, therefore, become necessary for Government in the exercise of the undisputed authority of the Paramount Power to select a successor.

In weighing the various claims, the Governor in Council gave careful attention to the custom of succession among the Jhala Clan of Rajputs to which the ruling house belongs; but when the nearest male heir was found to be not less than seven degrees from the late Thakor Saheb, the decision could not be governed by considerations arising from propinquity alone.

Moreover the wishes of the late Thakor Saheb and of his widow were before Government in such a form as to be beyond question. The late Chief had placed on record in his own handwriting his desire to be succeeded by the collateral who was eventually selected. This document, though falling short of a regular adoption, constituted, in the eyes of Government, so clear an indication of the late Chief's intentions that, in the absence of any valid objection to the person named, Government felt bound to respect these intentions. When a deceased Chief leaves no direct issue, the claim of an adopted son is greater than that of any other, and in the present case His Excellency the Governor in Council, in the exercise of his discretion of selection among collaterals, accorded due weight to the evident intention to adopt—an intention which so far as can be ascertained only failed of being carried into effect by reason of fortuitous circumstances. The main object of Government in making the selection of a successor to a Ruling Chief is to assure, so far as possible, the welfare of the State which is to be committed to his charge. The personal fitness of the person selected is, therefore, a consideration of the greatest importance, and one which in the present case was accorded the fullest attention.

Lastly, His Excellency desires to emphasise the fact that the Limbdi succession, owing to its peculiar and exceptional circumstances, stand entirely by itself. It cannot form a precedent which will in the future be cited as justifying, in conditions dissimilar to those existing in this special case, a departure from the custom governing succession in Kathiawar or elsewhere. The complete absence of all relatives of the deceased Chief sufficiently near to be regarded as being members of his family and also of a formally adopted son, is a circumstance which must obviously be of the rarest occurrence, but in no other case save that of manifest personal unfitness is it the policy of Government to sanction the succession of any person other than the nearest heir.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie's Reply.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S SYMPATHETIC SPEECH.

Yesterday at the meeting of the Governor's Council at Poona the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie replied to the criticisms of members as follows:—

Your Excellency,—I observe that my warning words of yesterday regarding the opening of the monsoon in the Deccan have evoked something like a protest from several Hon'ble Members. I would not have it for a moment to be understood that there is not plenty of ground for hope of a good season. The fact is incontestable that in the Deccan the rains are starting very late. It does not, however, follow that the rainfall will be insufficient or the harvest bad. The key to the season lies in the month of September. Whenever September rains are good, the rest of the rainfall fits in somehow, and it is generally true that if September rains are bad, even copious and early rainfall in June and July seldom suffices to provide a full harvest. There has been no year, even the worst famine year 1899-1900, in which we have not had tolerably good falls in July, and I have no reason to suppose that this year will be an exception to the rule, provided our certain July rainfall is followed by not too long a break and we get the all important September rains, I do not see why we should not have a good year even in the much cried Deccan. The latest intelligence seems to show that there is already fairly good rainfall over considerable portions of Gujerat. The Konkan seems as much to be doing well.

The Budget has been criticised by the Hon'ble Mr. Procter as being a bold one. I would point out however that our revenue estimates are based on the assumption of a normal year and I do not think they can properly be based on any other assumption. With all our vicissitudes, the most probable event is, of course, a normal year and for such a year the revenue estimates have been drawn with studious moderation. The tendency of Local Governments, the Government of India constantly points out, is to under-estimate the revenue receipts. I am therefore confident that in so far as our estimates have not been interfered with, we have not been oversanguine. Under Land Revenue, for instance, I may inform the Council, that we took a far lower figure than was projected to us by the Local Officers and, as pointed out in Para 13 of the Statement, we have calculated on collections exceedingly current demand by no more than 4 per cent, notwithstanding that we count upon recovering a certain amount of the suspended revenues. This in a normal year is a perfectly legitimate expectation. As I have previously pointed out, if we are not to count upon that expectation, the suspension system must be confessed to be a failure. As to an expenditure we have fitted it to our revenue estimates, and we have had all the more confidence in doing so because we have a large balance in hand.

The Hon. Members have alluded with satisfaction to the last para of the first page of the Financial Statement, as if it were a new power conferred upon them. I desire to explain that this power has always been in existence. The understanding that the figures of the Budget estimate were altogether unalterable was a misapprehension. In every year considerable alterations are made by re-appropriation from one head of expenditure to another. We find that we spend less than we expected in one head and more in another. In former years when the Budget discussion was taken a good deal later, it would have been more difficult to give any effect to proposals which Hon'ble Members might make. It is the early discussion of the Budget which enables us to invite such proposals. On the present occasion, however, with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Webb's suggestion regarding the Custom House at Karachi, none have been made and I hope I may take this as an indication that the Council is generally fairly well satisfied with the allotments which have been made. I sincerely trust that nothing will happen to prevent our carring out the intention expressed in my opening speech of consulting Members at the time of the preparation of the Budget. Difficulties, if any, occur will not be of our making.

The head of the expenditure which was attracted most interest as usual is that of Education, towards which Hon'ble Members would evidently like to have seen large allotments made. I can only say that out of the resources at our disposal, we have allotted every available rupee to Education, and I think that Hon'ble. Members and the public will be interested by the Statement which I beg to append which shows that in the Budget for 1907-08, Bombay allotted to Education a larger proportion of its resources than any province in India. Thus Bengal had of a total Provincial revenue of five hundred and twenty lakhs allotted forty-six and a half lakhs or slightly under nine per cent. to Education. We, out of total revenue of four hundred and eighty-six lakhs, allotted close on forty-five lakhs or 9 1-4 per cent. to Education. If the expenditure were worked out per head of population the result would be even more strikingly in favour of Bombay. Indeed, it is not so many years ago since we were criticised by the Government of India in the days of Sir James Westland for the largeness of our expenditure on this branch of the administration and we were told that it might have to be cut down. I can hardly believe that we should in any circumstances have been put to such a shift. Fortunately the era of tight money came to a close and that of surpluses began. The Government of India so far from obliging us to cut down, gave us handsome special allotments with the result that we have been able to go ahead still further in this all important object of expenditure.

It is a great satisfaction to me that that keen critic of our Revenue system the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh should have declared that the rules of suspension and remission are on the whole fair and that he has no complaints to lay before us of that much troubled tract, the Jambusar Taluka of the Broach District. He has mentioned one village in the Surat District however where recoveries of arrears of revenue are alleged to have been exercised with rigour. I regret that I have no particulars to give regarding this village. So far as I know no representation of its circumstances has reached Government, I should prefer, in ordinary circumstances, before making any inquiry to await representation from the people of the village. but in deference to the authority of the Hon'ble. Member, I have directed inquiries to be made. Should the facts turn out to be as he has said, immediate measures will be adopted and precautions taken to prevent a recurrence of undue severity. But the Hon'ble Member will not expect me to accept the facts until they have been investigated. I should be painfully surprised if they turn out to be entirely correct as the Bulsar Taluka is not one from which we are in the habit of receiving complaints. In the absence of specific allegations, I cannot undertake to make any inquiry as to the alleged rigour in the Kaira District. The Collector is a most sympathetic and painstaking Officer in this matter and is far from taking a sanguine view of the ability of his people to pay the Government demand. Of

course, specific instances will be fully investigated if brought to notice.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh repeats his allegations that the assessment of parts of Guzerat are excessive. I can only refer him to what I said in last year's Statement that although the assessments are high and represent a considerable share of the produce, both in the Broach District and elsewhere, yet they are not disproportionate to the value of the land, that assessments in Guzerat have been more than once under examination, that where over-assessment has been found, it has been reduced and that long years of ready payment seems to demonstrate from experience that, except in prolonged periods of scarcity, the people have no difficulty in paying the assessment. I would myself and I am sure any experienced cultivator would also infinitely prefer to enjoy the most highly assessed and therefore the most valuable cotton lands of Broach rather than the most lowly assessed lands of a district like Sholapur.

Any further discussion would be of merely academic interests, in as much as the Jamas of all Talukas were revised a few years ago on the basis of the exhaustive and admirable Report of Mr. Lawrence Robertson and were largely reduced to amounts which from calculation of the income and the resources of the Talukdars, with full allowance for depreciation due to famine, err, if anything, it may be confidently stated, on the side of moderation.

I am unable to admit that the discovery of one or two instances of failures to obtain the highest rental for lands proves that in the words of the Hon'ble Member "the Talukdari Settlement Officer does not administer the estates in the best interests of the Talukdars." I freely admit however as would the Talukdari Settlement Officer himself that the method of direct management is by no means altogether satisfactory, Every effort is made by him to lease the Talukdari estates during periods of management. This method has been found to be eminently successful in Sind. Unfortunately in Talukdari areas it is found by no means easy of adoption. It is difficult to get people to take these estates and the leasing of them is very often intensely distasteful to the Talukdari himself. However, the present Talukdari Settlement Officer, who was filled the office of Manager of Encumbered States in Sind with success and judgment, is doing all that can be done in this direction and as regards the measure of success achieved in direct management, I can say that I have seen instances in which conspicuous success has been obtained notwithstanding the provision of large sums for maintenance, education and even litigation, and I believe that the great majority of Talukdars would be the first to acknowledge that with few exceptions the Talukdari Settlement Officer's management where it has had to be called for had been most beneficial. They certainly have in the Talukdari Settlement Officer a most valuable champion of their interests, who never hesitates to make the most liberal proposals as regards their James and to prefer requests to Government for generous measures of assistance. It is rarely due to the persistent efforts of successive Talukdari Settlement Officers that the present Debt Settlement of which the Hon'ble Member appears with the aid of loans from Government is now being brought into operation. I am surprised that the Hon. gentleman should reproach the Talukdari Settlement Officer with failure to collect arrears. There can be no doubt that in recent years leniency with the tenants was the only possible policy and I cannot help wondering whether if the Talukdari Settlement Officer had collected more, he would not have been subjected by the Hon'ble gentleman to some of those reproaches which he has levelled against some of the Collectors in Guzerat.

The Hon. Member has stated that attempts are being made to levy building assessments in Salsette upon lands of persons who claim a local exemption from them under the operation of a regulation of 1808. That statement has been answered by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Lamb. The Hon'ble Member also suggests that the building assessments thus are excessive. This is an allegation which I am utterly unable to admit. The rate charged under the rules is for the most part only two per cent, on what is known as the "situation value" a term which doubtless will be understood by this Council in which the subject has been frequently discussed in previous years and that two per cent. is levied not on the whole site but only upon the areas actually build over. Over the remainder of the area we take only one-tenth of the two per cent or agricultural assessment whichever be greater. The total amount is an exceedingly moderate building assessment far below the full competition rental. But the great fallacy which underlies the criticism of our building assessment in Salsette is this:—It is assumed that with lower assessments the builder would have to pay less for the land. This, of course, is by no means the case. These lands before being taken up in building were almost all of them in private occupation. Some of them which formed the best building sites were held on exceedingly low agricultural assessment owing to the fact that the least valuable lands agriculturally are generally the best for building purposes. The question has been how much of the unearned increment due to the sudden demand of this land for building which has arisen in the course of the last 10 years should be absorbed by the occupant who is paying only the light assessment or by the State. It has always been recognised by law and it is incontestable or principle that the State is entitled to a substantial portion of this increment. But whether the State takes much or little or nothing, the total payment by the builder for the land will be unaffected. What will be affected is the proportion of the payment which goes to the occupant or to the State respectively. What is required to encourage building in Salsette is not, I am convinced, any radical alteration of the building assessment but measures for the development of the tract by improvement of the communications, water supply and amenities. It will, I am sure, interest the Council to know that Government are about to appoint a special Officer to enquire into the possibilities of the development in Salsette and Committee to draw up a scheme for the purpose.

I have been much interested by the remarks which have been made regarding the experiment which is being conducted in the villages commanded by the Nira Canal in the financing of the sugarcane crop, and it is a great satisfaction to me that experiment should have met with the approval of such an excellent business man as the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackeray, as well of my hon'ble friend Dr. Bhandarker who has actually been into the tract and inquired into the subject for himself, and an experienced landholder like the Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji. I much regret that other Hon'ble Members should entertain doubts regarding its wisdom. The Chief of Ichalkaranji has suggested that we might reduce the rate of interest. As regards this, I should like to explain that the rate fixed is merely experimental. It is intended to make the experiment if possible self-supporting and our preliminary calculations showed that in order to do this it would not be safe to fix the interest lower than 9 per cent. As already explained Government does not propose to carry on the enterprise after the completion of the experiment, the whole accounts of which will be placed at the disposal of the public and if it is found that a lower rate of interest can be allowed without loss and on the other hand that Government have had no difficulty in finding clients at 9 per cent, there will be all the clearer evidence of a handsome margin of profit for any private capital which may be attracted to the business. There is an evident disposition to attribute any success which may be attained to the summary powers of recovery in the hands of Government. Regarding this I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that our sanguine hope is that it will be absolutely unnecessary to exercise those powers. If it proved necessary to exercise them to any considerable extent, I should regard the experiment as something like a failure and I shall be disposed to admit that it demonstrates the truth of the contention so frequently made, but not yet proved that without summary powers cheap financing, even, of a valuable and assured crop, presents difficulties which may prove to be insuperable. But even that point will be worth proving since it may enable us to conquer the reluctance shown, not without, in my opinion, very good reasons by the Government of India, to allow powers of summary recovery to Banking Institutions, especially for the benefit of the agriculturists. What I venture to hope with some confidence is that this experiment will be followed by the attraction of abundant capital to this industry in some form or other and that we shall demonstrate the extent to which the intervention and help of Government is required in order to enable reasonably cheap capital to be provided for these operations. At any rate, I repeat that Hon'ble Members and the public need none of them entertain the smallest suspicion that Government intend to undertake the whole of the financial operation required for the growing and marketing of this crop. We fully admit that as the superior landlords of the country at large it is our duty to assist the agriculturists by every means in our power. But the entire provision of agricultural capital for valuable the crops which seems to be contemplated by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas is an enterprise beyond the power of any Government. Even our ordinary Tagai advances which aggregate now anything up to 40 lakhs a year represent but a minute fraction of the requirements of agriculturists. These 8,00) acres of sugarcane themselves require something like 30 lakhs a year. All that Government can do is to point the way to private enterprise in the case of these valuable crops. For the purposes of ordinary agricultural credit to encourage, as they are encouraging and to guide the establishment and development of co-operative credit and where all such means to fail to supply the most urgent requirements for land, seed and cattle by means of Tagai.

And here I would venture to observe that of all criticisms and denunciations which I have heard and read of our measures outside this Council none have surprised me more than the attacks which have been made upon the Tagai system. It has actually been represented that the whole system has been organised with the settled object of getting the land of the cultivator into our grip and reducing him to the condition of a tennant-at-will. That at any rate, is not the opi nion of the cultivator. The famines have taught him the inestimable value of Tagai advances and there is no Collector, in the Deccan, at any rate who is not now flooded with applications for Tagai, far more nnmerous than he has been able to comply with. I am exceedingly glad that no support has been given in this Council to what I cannot but characterise as the gross misrepresentation of the intentions of Government in the grant of Tagai advances. Such misrepresentations hardly deserve an answer, but nothing is easier than to give one The immense accumulation of arrears of Tagai advances during the famine would have had furnished to Government, animated by an intention to reduce its riots to the state of tenants-at-will with unbounded opportunities. We could have forfeited tens of thousands of acres of land, sold up thousands of ryots. No attempt has been made to do this. The arrears of Tagai have been carried on from year to to year and recently a comprehensive order has been issued that a general suspension of revenue will automatically carry with it a suspension of the Tagai instalments. Actual forfeiture of arrears of Tagai have been extraordinarily few, and severe process has, I believe, been confined to cases of indisputable contumacy or misappropriation of the loans. I have often wondered whether the agitators who denounce Tagai would venture, if they attained to power to abolish or even materially reduce what is well known to be one of the concessions most popular among the agriculturists.

With reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Parekh observed regarding the exemption of certain persons from the operation of the restricted tenure in some villages of Nandurbar Taluka, the facts are as follows:—Government received representation signed by 114 persons in 1907. Of these only 27 were able to read and write or to sign their own names. They included such people as Mahars, Chamars and Vanjaris and the question was not whether any among these should be allowed to execute a particular transfer, but whether any or all of them should be exempted from the restriction which requires the Collector's sanction to transfer. This tract was selected as one of the tracts to be notified under Section 73 A of the Land Revenue Code which empowers Government by notification published before the introduction of an original Survey Settlement under Sec. 103 of the Land Revenue Code to declare the provisions of this Section applicable, upon which the occupancy or interest of the occupant in the land becomes non-transferable without the previous sanction of the Collector. Now the principle as regards these tracts was that as a rule land should be non-transferable, and the policy of Government therefore is not to grant general exemption except to the few classes the great bulk of whom may be presumed to have sufficient business capacity and intelligence to be trusted to exercise prudence in the alienation of their lands. There is nothing to prevent, as I have already stated any individual from obtaining sanction to a particular transfer. To make wholesale exemptions would simply be to defeat the object with which the tract was notified and I may say I see no reason to extend general exemptions. The fact that the Mamlatdar and the Assistant Collector think to be fit for general exemptions a number of people whom the Collector did not see fit to exempt in this manner proves nothing. I have not had the proceedings of the Mamlatdars and Assistant Collectors before me, but it is quite possible that they as well as other Officers have not perfectly understood the distinction between general exemptions and exemptions in particular cases.

I am glad that the conditions of our finance enables us to make proposals to the improvement of the pay and the position of the Talatis. These proposals will involve an expenditure considerably in excess of Rs. 25, 000 a year and will therefore require the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. As the matter will be under reference to higher authority, it will be hardly in order for me to specify their exact character, but I think that they will effect sufficient improvement to give satisfaction to deserving class of men. There is one feature among them which I will mention and that is, that we hope to provide increased facilities for the entry of efficient Talatis into the clerical service of the Revenue Department. There can be few more efficient subordinates in Mamlatdar's Kutcheri than a good Talati. Commissioners have some power as it is, but I think it is probable that they do not exercise it with sufficient freedom. At the same time I cannot allow it to go out that I believe that Talaties' position to be as bad as has been sometimes represented. Largely as their work has undoubtedly increased, there still remain some portions of the year during which they have comparatively little to do and that the service is not altogether unpopular is shown by reports that the village schoolmaster not infrequently apply to enter it.

A very frequent argument for general increase of salaries is the prevalence of high prices. In urging this argument, it seems to be forgotten that high prices have occurred before. Thus in the sixties we had a period of five or six successive years of prices fully as high as at present. That period was followed by a drop which continued for some 20 years and I think it would be altogether premature to assume that the existing level of high prices is likely to be permanent. A drop to about the normal, if not below it occurred as recently as I think—the year 1904, and the existing high prices so far as the mofussil is concerned are distinctly connected with a succession of bad seasons just as the period of low prices synchronised with a succession of relatively good seasons. Salaries must obviously depend to a large extent upon the supply of passed men of requisite efficiency. There is some difficulty although I cannot say that it yet seems to me very serious of obtaining men for the lower post in the Revenue Department. On the other hand, men qualified for Mamlatdarships including many graduates are so numerous that there is an undoubted block in promotion. That is one of the reasons why just at present the number of graduates entering the Department is small. I anticipate that when the block shows signs of disappearing, we shall have at least as many applications from graduates as before.

With regard to the suggestions made by the Hon'ble the Chief of Ichalkaranji relating to the recovery of the dues of the Inamdars and kindred subjects, I have to say in the first place that before we can give the Inamdars any substantial increase of powers beyond what has been already conferred upon them, it is in my opinion essential that there should be a general consent on their part to give in their villages the same liberal measure of suspensions and remissions that is allowed in Government villages. From the reports which reach me I regret to say that there has been something like a general objection on the part of Inamdars, at any rate in certain districts, to grant these concessions. It is impossible for Government to increase the Inamdars' facilities for recovery until they are satisfied that they will be exercised with moderation and liberality. There is still a large number of Inamdars' villages to which the Survey Settlement has not been extended. We have been considering measures whereby the difficulties which Inamdars' appeal in accepting the Survey Settlement may be overcome, and here again, I feel that I must state my own strong unwillingness to increase the powers of Inamdars who will not apply a Survey Settlement to their villages. I will not describe the measures which we have under contemplation since before attempting to introduce them the proposals will be circulated to my Hon'ble friend and other Members of this Council for opinion. The observations of the Hon'ble Member regarding the mode in which the payments which the Inamdars have to make to Government are recovered and the payments to the "Karim hakhdars" are made will be inquired into.

With reference to the progress being made in Sind with the Sukkur Weir and other great irrigation works, we have obtained sanction to the necessary surveys required for the preparation of complete plans and estimates. The work is being pushed most energetically forward, specially on the left bank of the Indus by that most able and enthusiastic Officer. Dr. Summers, and there are hopes that sanction may be obtained and work commenced before the close of the calender year 1909. Considering the vast character of the works, I think this is to be a matter for profound congratulation. I ought not to omit to say here that we owe a great deal to the extreme interest taken in these works by Mr. Benton, the Inspector General of Irrigation for the Government of India, who regards Sind as the most promising field now remaining for the extension of irrigation throughout the Empire.

Regarding the Protective Works in the Deccan, there is, I think, good progress to report. We have sanction for two large Works and we may hope before long to get sanction for the third. The case in favour of these Works has been eminently strengthened by the complete success, of what is known as the Block System of irrigation on the Nira Canal which has succeeded in paying nearly 3½ per cent on the capital outlay and we hope to see it paying 5 per cent. The development of this system is due entirely to the genius of Mr. Visveshavaraya, castainly one of the ablest officers, European or Indian, of the P. W. D. with whom it has been my pleasure and honour to work. The principle is accepted that Protective Works ought to be constructed in famine areas, even although they may be unremunerative. But it is hardly too sanguine to say that the prospect is opening up of making these Protective Irrigation Works eventually remunerative by means of the Block System. The system as organised by Mr. Visveshavaraya was derived from construction of the system of "phads" or blocks adopted by the cultivators themselves in the irrigation under "bhandaras." It found a further exemplification on the great Sone Canal in Bengal. There the Irrigation Department was confronted with the same difficulty as we have found here, namely, that the cultivators would not take water regularly and put off doing so until it was certain that the rains would fail. In years of good rainfall the irrigation revenue fell considerably. In the years of bad rainfall the demand for water became larger than it was possible to supply. The principle was then adopted of guaranteeing water to those cultivators who would agree to take it a series of years. This agreement, cultivators were found ready to make sooner than lose the water in a really bad year. The device at first sight might appear to be harsh and to be tantamount to taking advantage of the cultivators' extreme need in a bad year, to force them to take water in the years in which they did not require it. But experience soon showed that the cultivators benefited by the arrangement no less than the Irrigation Department. Every year long breaks were found to occur during which the cultivators having paid for the water did not fail to utilise it. Thus making of their crop a bumper instead of probably six or eight-anna crop which is all that a cultivator would have obtained if the water had not been granted to him. The result has been that on the leased areas of the Sone Canal, and the blocks of an uraland, the cultivator uses the water to his great advantage every year. We have hitherto tried our blocks only in areas in which sugarcane is grown in rotation with other crops, but on the Sone Canal has been found to be equally useful for cultivation of cereals, mostly rice, and we anticipate that we should be able to see it employed in areas where sufficient capital cannot be found for cultivating sugarcane, for the rearing of rabi and eight months crops. The one thing which we require to push on these portective Works is assured allotment of funds. At present money is provided for Protective Irrigation works out of the Famine Insurance Fund or in other words out of the current revenues of the Government of India. The consequence is that it is quite impossible to be assured how much it will be possible to provide in any year. Under such a system, we contend, that it is absolutely impossible to construct these Works with proper rapidity and economy. The proposition needs no demonstration. We have strongly urged upon the Government of India the propriety of adopting the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission and constructing these Works out of borrowed capital debiting to the Famine Insurance Fund only the deficiency in interest charges which may result from the work proving to be unremunerative. I feel sure that the Council and the public in this Presidency will agree in the reasonableness of these views.

To comply literally with the request of Hon'ble Sadik Ali for statement showing separately the sums allotted for expenditure in the different divisions and in Sind would be difficult and troublesome. I have obtained, however, some figures showing roughly the distribution of expenditure under 22 Education, 24 Medical and 45 Civil Works in Sind and the Presidency proper. The figures are as follows:—

Head.	Presy. Moffusil.	Sind.
22 Education	2,043	358
24 Medical	1,046	217
45 Civil Works.....	4,066	414

These figures show that Sind is allotted a good deal less than the other parts of the Muffusil under these three heads. I am not preparad however to admit that on account of that Sind does not receive its full share. It is to be remembered that Sind receives very large allettments for irrigation. The provision in 1908-09 is for Sind under Major Works 864 as against 505 for the Presidency proper and under Minor Works Sind gets 1102 compared with 509 allotted to Presidency proper. In other word, cultivation is impossible with a considerable special outlay by the State. It is true that this outlay is on the whole remunerative, but of course the bulk of the land revenue from the Presidency proper is obtained without any special outlay at all. It has to be considered that owing to its backwardness and sparseness of its population, that it has been found that Sind in some respects does not demand for the satisfaction of its requirements nearly say as large an outlay as the Presidency proper. For instance, I remember representing to Government when I was Commissioner in Sind that the Sind Local Boards were not receiving a large enough share of the Imperial contribution for Education. Mr. Giles, the Director Public of Instruction, was able to show that the Boards were sufficiently well treated and indeed that on education it would not have been easy at that time to spend much more money. I am certainly able to say that there is no conscientious neglect by Government to the demands of Sind. When requirements are demonstrated, Government respond to them with no less alacrity than to the demands from other parts of the Presidency. A good deal has lately been done specially for Sind, for instance, the new district of Larkhana has been created and as the Sind Members must be aware, we are about to create another new district. This in the way of administration. Huge Irrigation Projects are in contemplation. Sind has lately received its own Deputy Director of Agriculture and has had special arrangements for pushing on valuable crop of Egyptian Cotton. Rough figures, such as I have given, are no tests of the improvements of requirements of Sind. The only proper test would be to examine into demands made and the reception accorded to them by Government. I cannot myself recollect in recent times any demand which has been refused. If however, Mr. Sadak Ali is dissatisfied, I should strongly recommend him to conspire with the Commissioner in Sind and get him to place the special needs of the province, before Government when I can assure him that they shall receive our most sympathetic attention.

I have read the papers relating to the discrepancy between the rates of the Talukdari and Government villages of the Dholka Taluka. The rates of the Talukdari villages are those of the original Settlement of 1865 which were confirmed at the revised Settlement of 1891. Those of the Government villages represent the revised Settlement of those introduced in 1888 and represent considerable increase over the rates affixed at the original Settlement of 1858. The principal reason why no larger increase was taken was that it was arranged of prescribed limit of 33 per cent. The "Jamas" however of the Talukdari were not affected by the rates alone but were fixed with general reference to their resources as well.

In conclusion it remains for me only to express my acknowledgements for the kind reception which the Statement has received at the hands of the Council and for the entirely moderate and reasonable tone of the criticisms which have been made. I should like to express my regret at the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtoola and the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit who never fail to make some useful contributions to the discussion of the Statement. The Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit was successful in pointing our attention to a decided flaw in Forest administration in the Nandgaon Taluka of the Nasik District with the result that we expect to curtail the area under Forestry in that Taluka with the full concurrence, I believe, of the present Conservator of Forests. As His Excellency observed on Saturday, we have nothing but welcome for such criticism as this when it is based on fact.

THE GOVERNMENT OCCUPANTS (SIND) ACT, 1899.

This bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, C.S.I., I.C.S. The objects are thus explained:—

Owing to the frequent changes necessitated in occupancies granted in areas, to which the provisions of the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899, have been made applicable, the preparation and maintenance of the register prescribed by Section 5 of that Act have in practice been attended with considerable difficulty. The object of this Bill is to replace the register by a sanad, as the authoritative documentary evidence of the grant and of the occupant's title, and also to validate occupancies hitherto granted in certain cases where the formal conditions of the Act regarding registration have not, owing to the difficulty mentioned, been strictly observed. As the registers will in consequence only be maintained for administrative purposes, the provisions relating to them in the Act are no longer necessary, and the Bill accordingly proposes to eliminate them.

It was finally passed.

THE HON'BLE MR. SELBY'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Selby, replying to criticisms, said he entirely sympathised with the intention to increase teachers' salaries. He was frequently set wondering how his men, of whom he had hundreds, kept the wolf from the door on the salaries which to his knowledge had not increased in thirty years. In reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad's allusion to small amounts spent on education, he (Mr. Selby) might mention that even the Oxford University was really very poor, although the College was individually rich. The University derived its main funds from the Matriculation Examination fees and degrees, and he thought something like that might be inaugurated in the Bombay University. He (Mr. Selby) himself had to pay no less than sixty pounds when he took his Master of Arts. The University raised six thousand a year by this means, and in addition all men who took their degrees were pledged to an annual contribution to the University as long as they lived. Oxford, in fact, was so poor that no sooner did Lord Curzon become its Chancellor than he proceeded to beg for funds wherewith to bring it up to date. He (Mr. Selby) thought those reflections might have their moral for Mr. Setalvad in his opinions concerning the Bombay University. With reference to Mr. Setalvad's observations on superficiality of character of boys in the Bombay University, Mr. Selby thought Mr. Setalvad judged the Bombay boys by those of the Deccan. If by character Mr. Setalvad meant common honesty and integrity of the graduates, he (Mr. Selby) agreed that it would be difficult to find a better class of men than those engaged in the service of this country. The number of boys in the schools of Bombay had increased enormously. The schools were day schools, and the boys often lived in very disreputable places called hotels, where the boys' characters suffered terribly. That view was borne out by the fact that members of that Council were constantly urging Government to build hostels for them. He knew it from the fact that formerly he constantly received petitions at the beginning of a term from parents for admission for their sons to his own hostel attached to his college, but as to the charge of superficiality it was more often heard in this than other countries. As a boy who wrote always found readers, by him the whole school was judged. There was an Italian proverb which says he who knows does not write. In Bombay the youthful writers always wrote politics, and by their twaddle the rest were condemned as superficial. In the Deccan the boy who shews little more fertility than the rest was regarded as an oracle, and is followed by the rest like a flock of sheep. Such is not the case in Bombay.

THE GUZERAT COLLEGE.

As to Mr. Setalvad's observations on the Gujerat College, it ought not to be allowed to exist any longer in its present state. Its executive were the most unbusinesslike people he had ever met. If the people of Gujerat could spend twenty thousand rupees they could put the College all right. In a rich province like Gujerat that ought to be easy. Government ought not to multiply colleges unless they be kept efficient.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

As to Mr. Setalvad's observations on primary education, he (Mr. Selby) thought they ought to get rid of the word free and talk little more about remission of fees. The remission of fees in this Presidency would cost seven lakhs. Those seven lakhs were paid willingly by parents, and to send it back to the parents would be a gratuitous waste of money. The Hon'ble Mr. Khare bore him out when he said that parents did not complain of fees. What they said was to give up school. As to the compulsory demand, it came not from Government, but only from educated persons in the Presidency; but if there was talk of compulsion then let the municipalities initiate it, so that the onus of inaugurating a possibly unpopular measure may rest upon them and not the risk of bringing the Bombay Government into unpopularity by forcing education upon the people when they do not want it.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

We have heard some interesting and instructive speeches ranging over almost the whole sphere of administration. In some few cases grievances have been mentioned. These, as the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie has stated, will be enquired into; in other cases suggestions have been made which will receive consideration. Some of these suggestions, I may say, have been anticipated by Government, which is enquiring into their practicability. My hon'ble colleagues and the Hon'ble Mr. Selby have dealt very fully with many of the points raised, and I am sure that their speeches will be satisfactory to honourable members, and will show the sympathetic attitude of the Government towards all questions, great and small, which concern the welfare of the people.

MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE.

Little is left to me except to emphasise a few matters of official importance. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bhandarkar has referred with appreciation to our desire to abolish the tolls. He has clearly shown what a disadvantage tolls may, in some cases, inflict on poor people. I regard toll in these days as simply barbaric, and we hope in course of time and as our means permit gradually to rid the Presidency of them. Dr. Bhandarkar has also spoken with feeling of the great evil of intemperance, and I entirely agree with him. I am afraid that it is the case that there is a tendency to an increase of drinking in some parts of the Presidency. The drink question is one which is in all countries a difficult problem, and many solutions have been attempted and have failed. I have been in two widely distant places, one in America and one in Australia, where there was prohibition, and the results in both cases were exceedingly unsatisfactory. As the hon'ble Mr. Jenkins has said, the Government has already taken steps in the direction of removing what seems to be likely to produce a bad effect. We consider that if anything in the present Abkari system can be shown to be conducive to an increase of drinking, it should be got rid of as soon as possible.

REFORMS IN PROCEDURE.

It is a pleasure to me to hear from Mr. Setalvad that he sees a marked increase in the use of the Council since he became a member. I can assure Mr. Setalvad that he will discover an even greater increase in the sphere of the Council in the next few years. I am glad also to know that the honourable member is willing and anxious to entrust the Sind and Gujarat Colleges to the management of Government.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The Hon'ble the Jaghirdar of Icharkaranji alluded seriously to the evils arising from early marriages. There can be no doubt that these marriages undermine the physique of the people and probably also their intellectual force. In many cases it is, however, the fixed policy of Government to avoid interference with the customs of the people as far as possible, and I do not think we could penalise their marriages as he suggested. This is one of the many matters in which we cannot move without taking the people with us. It is also one of the vast number of subjects on which the Press could with great advantage instruct the people.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Thackersey has made some very thoughtful remarks on the subject of agricultural banks. The analogy between Egypt and India, which is frequently drawn, is most misleading. In Egypt all cultivation depend on irrigation and the vicissitudes due to the varying flows of the Nile. In India the mass of cultivation depends on the rainfall, and the risks from the banking point of view are therefore much greater. This does not apply to such irrigated crops as the sugarcane, and the experimeat which the Government is carrying out is intended to clear the way to the employment of private enterprise, which is generally the best way of dealing with such matters, and most especially in India, where it should be our object to develop spontaneous activities. The important question of protective works has been treated by my honourable colleague. I will only say that I dislike the arbitrary distinction which has been drawn between productive and protective works. Even if the protective works do not immediately pay full interest on capital cost, they must be productive in the wider sense, by securing the population from famine and by creating a general rise of prosperity. Further, the plan of constructing works by various instalments is most uneconomical from the English point of view. The great question is not in our hands and we can only represent our views to the Government of India and hope they may prevail so as to enable these Deccan works to be carried on.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Particularly interesting it is to me to note the great importance attached by so many speakers to education, and particularly to primary education. It is clear that compulsory education has strong advocates. That is, may be, the goal towards which we must move, but at present it is quite beyond the scope of practical politics, because we have not funds to meet the heavy expenditure involved. Compulsory and free education became possible in certain western countries because the mind of the people learned to demand it and were ready to acquiesce in its establishment. That stage has not yet arrived in India, although it will come in time. I ask honourable members to imagine what would be the result of the application of compulsion, with the enormous number of prosecutions and fines which it would entail. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad said that compulsory free education had been established in Baroda. This is not quite the case. His Highness the Maharajah Gackwar, who devotes himself to the advancement of his people and who is one of the keenest and most practical educationists in India, is taking tentative steps in this direction. We shall watch the result with interest and profit, but much time must elapse before education is compulsory and free throughout Baroda. Meanwhile I think our course is clear, and I agree with Mr. Selby who has so well explained the situation. Already a considerable percentage of children receive free primary education. We must make that education better and spread it wider. The first step is to raise the pay of the schoolmasters. As the Hon'ble Mr. Sheik Ali and the Hon'ble Mr. Khare have well said, we cannot expect the best work from men who are underpaid without hope of advancement, and not sufficiently trained for their duties. The next step, or a simultaneous step with the increase of money that is available, is to increase the number of primary schools so as to bring education nearer to the children in the villages. As regards Bombay city I was told when I arrived that a strong committee had been appointed and would report immediately. I am glad to know that we are anxiously waiting for that report, and I hope it will lead to a great development of the teaching power and to an improvement in the school buildings, some of which are positively insanitary.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins said that he had to do with many departments in his time, but in none had he received so much advice as on education. If there was any truth in the alleged wisdom of a multiplication of councillors, their education department should indeed be wise. As to Mr. Setalvad's desire that the arts colleges at Ahmedabad and Karachi should be converted into Government institutions, he agreed that this would improve their efficiency. As to Mr. Parekh's arrangement of the stories in the school books, he would be greatly shocked if he could read the stories of fairies and other supernatural beings in English children's books.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

As to the law officers he thought there was a deal of cant about the word "trained" lawyers. A seven years' barrister who may have never held a brief may be eligible for anything, and that he had not heard that they had ever been appointed to the High Court bench. Surely a member of the Indian Civil Service, who had taken honours in the law schools of Oxford and Cambridge, as many now do, who had passed stringent examinations in the laws he had to administer and had spent some years as magistrate and in the practical application of various Acts may be considered fit to be an Assistant Judge.

MUNICIPAL GRANTS.

I am glad to be able to relieve the Hon'ble Sadik Ali's anxiety regarding the provision of funds for sanitary committees, village water-supply and Local Fund grants. The money for all three is, Rs. 19,322 for sanitary committees, of which Sind gets the lion's share—Rs. 7,203, Rs. 60,000 for village water-supply—under 45, Civil Works, at page 184—and the grant-in-aid, Rs. 7,00,000, included in the sum of Rs. 23,04,805 in Appendix E and also in the Rs. 7,50,000, page 184. The speaker became sarcastic as to the smallness of municipal grievances. A night-soil report went wrong or an octroi schedule got mixed and would like Government to interfere. He urged the municipalities to accept their proper responsibilities.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I think this meeting of our Council has been a very useful one. We have had a free interchange of thoughts from which only good can come. Speaking for myself, I feel I have learned much. I hope that all the non-official members will go away with the sense that they have obtained fuller knowledge of the views and objects of the Government, and I trust that we on our part have been rendered better able to understand their views and the views of the people they represent. The only regret is that illness has deprived us of the presence of Sir Pherozshah Mehta, and that both Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoollah and Mr. Dixit have been compelled to seek rest and change I trust that at our future meetings they will return to us entirely restored to health and strength.

THE PROPOSED PARSI COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

When the Central Hindu College was first started in 1898 there was the same opposition to it as is now experienced by the promoters of the Parsi Academy, and yet I venture to think that the Central Hindu College can to-day justify its existence both on account of the work it has done and on account of the popularity it enjoys among a large section of the Hindu community. The Board of Trustees numbers among its members some of the most respected names in India—as may be seen from a copy of the latest annual report to be obtained from the Secretary; among the Patrons may be found the names of the leading rulers of Indian States; the tutorial staff includes many who either take no salary at all or who content themselves with a bare subsistence allowance: while students come from all parts of India to receive the peculiar kind of education which the College imparts. The College has been in existence but for ten years and yet not one of its buildings as a whole is equal to those of any other educational Institution in the United Provinces, but it is compelled to refuse admission every year to about two hundred students for want of accommodation, and least it might be thought that the low fees constitute the attraction. I may say that the number of well-to-do boys is very largely in excess of those who are less fortunate as regards wealth.

I make the above statements not from any desire to boast, but for the simple reason that it may be seen that at least the Hindu community is beginning now to realise the necessity for the protection of its ancient faith against the inroads of Western materialism. The Text books on the Hindu religion published by the Board of Trustees have received wide acceptance throughout India and are now taught in many schools scattered throughout the land, and the experience of the College is that more and more do parents wish to send their children to institutions in which not only are the young minds protected from the evil of their faith being undermined as is inevitable in Christian schools controlled by Missionaries but in which, side by side with the ordinary secular instruction, religious instruction is taught on broad, general, unsectarian principles, supplementing the teaching in the home and impressing upon the young generation a spirit of tolerance and a conviction that the great principles of his faith should be the guiding principles of his life.

The Christian insists upon religion being taught in his schools, and the recent controversy regarding education in England shows how true this is. The Musulman has his Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, the Hindu has the D G V Colleges, the Gurukula Academy, and the Central Hindu College and its sister Institutions. And the Parsi? What has he got? Nothing. True the Parsi community is small, but it makes up for that in energy and ability, and I will not believe that the Parsi parent cares less about the welfare of his child than do the parents of other faiths. And yet he allows him to go to schools in which his faith is set at naught, is ignored, or if mentioned is compared disadvantageously with another religion. In the Parsi Academy, as I understand, the management will be in the hands—for the most part—of Parsis and while secular instruction will receive due attention; Parsi parents will have the satisfaction of knowing that their sons are being trained at the least to reverence their own religion, instead of to forget all about it or to be ashamed of it.

I sincerely hope, therefore, that Parsis will unite, at least to try the experiment of having a Parsi Institution for boys managed by themselves and in which religious education is given its due share in the development of the youthful character. If the example of the Central Hindu College be of any value then I can honestly tell them that they will never repent of the experiment.—Yours, etc.

GEORGE S. ARUNDALE, M.A., LL.B.,
(Cantab.) Vice Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It seems to be one unmistakable sign of the general awakening that is going on in India, that the great communities into which the country is divided are evincing their active interest in education by taking its direction, in increasing measure, into their own hands so far as it affects themselves. The Mahomedans not only have a great College at Aligarh which is the centre for the liberal education of their community, but they have smaller educational organisations (Anjumans) scattered throughout the land, and they have, besides, an important Educational League which holds Conferences periodically with the view of reviewing the educational progress and directing the educational activities of Islam in India. A similar movement is at work among the Hindus under the guidance and inspiration of Mr. Annie Besant. The Indian Christians and the Indian Jews on account of the paucity of their numbers and still more on account of the scantiness of their material resources are not in a position to undertake such a task however clearly they may recognise its importance.

How does the case stand with the Parsees? Of all the Indian Communities none has discerned the value of education more clearly than the Parsees and none has done more for its promotion generally and among its own members in particular. They have founded large educational institutions and their educationists, are conducting great schools with an ability, skill and wisdom which are the admiration of all competent judges. The result is that though very small in numbers, in education and influence which always goes with it, the Parsees are the first community in India.

And the Parsees are emphatically a progressive community. It is, therefore, strictly in keeping with their traditions as a community that at a time when the sister communities in India are beginning to show a quickened interest in the solution of their special education problems, they (the Parsees) should be moved by a similar impulse and should feel a strong desire to keep abreast of the educational movement that they see going on around them. This is only to be expected and no true friend of the Indian communities will gainsay the legitimacy of this impulse or wish it other than the fullest success.

What the Parsis are feeling for is to discover some means by which they can organise their people's education as a whole and by which they can acquire a much greater hold over its direction and control. Therefore, the question for them and their advisers is this—What are the means best calculated to bring about this result, the desirability of which does not admit of doubt?

To my mind it is quite clear that the end which the Parsee community desires to gain will not be realised by bringing into existence a mere Central Parsee College, however liberally conceived in its scope and purpose. In this way they will only add one more to the educational institutions they own; but it will not appreciably promote the object which I have stated to be eminently desirable, viz. to provide a means by which the community will be able to more effectively organise and control the education of its children.

I have been erroneously reported in a Parsee journal as advocating a Central Parsee College. What I really advocate (and advocate very strongly) is a Parsee Academy (or a Parsee Anjuman, Educational League, or Educational Union or by whatever other name we may choose to call the thing) the function of which will be to maintain a steady and systematic supervision over Parsee education, to note its progress, tendencies and defects and to adopt measures with a view to its development and improvement. Such a body will have a Standing Committee the duty of which will be to investigate the educational need of the community from time to time and to recommend measures by which the need can be met under the auspices of the organisation, educational conferences will be arranged with a view to the formation and focussing of educational opinion and to the quickening of educational interest within the community. In the exercise of its functions the organisation way, of course, decide to open Technical, professional or other colleges; but these will be only as means to a consciously conceived and well defined end.

I am not in favour of a Parsee Arts College. Under existing conditions the need for such an institution and therefore the wisdom of creating it appear to me to be very doubtful, but I strongly recommend a Central Parsee Academy (I myself prefer the name Parsee Educational League) with objects such as I have indicated above.

N. G. WELINKAR.

AIRSHIP DISASTER.

Collapse of a Huge Balloon.

The perils to which ill-founded optimism may lead were well illustrated by the extraordinary accident which, as reported by Reuter, occurred recently at Berkley, California, where the trial trip of a huge airship resulted in the collapse of the balloon at a height of some 800 feet, and in serious injury to most of the sixteen passengers. An interesting account of the disaster is given by the "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent, who, writing on the 24th May, says:—

The announcement that Mr. John Morrell, who is head of the Morrell Airship Company, had succeeded in interesting a group of prominent business men in his invention, and that they would try a flight with him before deciding whether or not to invest money in his enterprise, had the effect of drawing a tremendous throng to the appointed place. Profound secrecy had been maintained by the designer and his assistants concerning the mechanical, structure and operation of the machine, and this whetted the popular curiosity. The chief interest, however, was in the element of peril involved, as it was known that the vessel had not been tested, and that never before had so large a number of persons undertaken such a venture. Mr. Morrell had extensively advertised the trial, announcing that the craft, which has cost £8,000, was only a model of the one he intended to build, and declaring that he would construct a ship 12,000ft. long capable of carrying five hundred passengers. Most people believe him, apparently, and mainly because some newspapers which ought to know better have lately been announcing that "the Wright brothers have solved the problems of aerial navigation and henceforth we shall all be able to fly in the air."

EXPERTS' WARNING.

Mr. Morrell's airship, or dirigible balloon, or balloon-aeroplane—all three terms have been used promiscuously in describing the master work of Mr. Morrell's genius—had a gasbag of cigar shape with blunt ends. There were five engines suspended by means of heavy net work. A canvas running board connected the gasolene engine. It is said that Mr. Morrell was warned by several experienced aerial navigators that the kind of bag he had provided would not stand the strain of the great weight placed on it, and that it would explode if he attempted an ascent. Mr. Morrell was confident, however, that the ship was safe, and so were all those who accompanied him.

The ascent at Berkely was made shortly before noon, in the presence of 20,000 spectators. The Morrell airship is 450 feet long and thirty-six feet in diameter, and is a combination of the aeroplane and the dirigible balloon. It is driven by five gasolene engines, generating in all 200 horse-power. It rose successfully from the ground to a height of probably 300 feet.

Five of the gasolene engines were suspended beneath the long gas receptacle, at intervals of about fifty feet, each attended by an engineer. They were not put in operation until the airship was well up in the air. Then two of the engines were slowly set in motion, the long propellers reaching out from them on each side of the ship. Before the ship could be propelled further than a few feet, the forward end tilted downward, until the craft stood at an angle of forty-five degrees, with its nose towards the ground. The members of the crew were apparently unable to run along the canvas pathway to equalise the weight, and right the airship, and they clung desperately to the netting and superstructure. The rush of gas to the stern of the long bag caused the envelope to burst with a loud ripping noise.

A LEAP FOR SAFETY.

The release of a great quantity of gas caused the airship to settle towards the earth, slowly at first, and then quicker and quicker, untill the sixteen men inside lost their heads, and shouted in despair. Some of them, before the ship could alight, jumped to the earth, sustaining broken limbs or severe bruises.

On nearing the earth the ship lost its gas more rapidly, and the overweighted remnant was borne to the ground with terrific force. Mr. Morrell, inventor of the craft, and several of the engineers, were caught in the understructure, and pinned down by the engines.

Intense excitement was manifested among the spectators as the airship began to tilt. When the gas bag burst and the ship fell toward the earth women and children screamed and ran in every direction. Several women fainted and some of the children were knocked down. A cry of horror arose as some of the men leaped from the ship. As the huge affair crashed to the ground a moment later hundreds of men rushed forward, and with knives ripped the gasbag in a hundred places, cutting away the varnished material to get out the men buried underneath. The injured were quickly taken to a hospital.

The ship was not in the air long enough to determine whether it could be propelled and directed by the ten propellers, two driven by each engine.

THE "PILOT'S" BRAVERY.

One of the features of the accident was the daring efforts of John Byrne, the pilot, to right the airship. When it began to tilt he climbed the rigging to the top of the great gas-bag and tried to crawl up to the stern end. Just as he got on top of the airship, however, the bag burst a few feet from where Byrne clung to the rigging, and it looked as though he would be overcome by the escaping gas. He held on grimly, keeping his face to windward and when the ship struck the ground he was clinging to the topmost point, trying to save himself from a fall and at the same time to avoid the escaping gas. Byrne, who was practically uninjured, described his experience as follows:—

"I was riding on the back of the balloon, and felt we were making a great ascent, when suddenly I heard a 'pouff' as if some one had blown a blast from a bellows. I felt the balloon quiver and stand still, and then the gas under me began to rush toward the stern end. I knew that if I stayed where I was I would be swallowed up in the tangle of the bag and wrecked machinery, so I climbed upward, where the gas was rushing out, but where there was still a foothold for me, so that I could keep my head in the air and save myself from being smothered. When we landed I was on the top end of the balloon, and the bag made a cushion that broke my fall."

The huge bag, containing many thousand cubic feet of ordinary gas, exploded before touching the ground, rents in its silk covering having been made by the engines when the contrivance lost its balance.

THE INVEVTOR'S OPTIMISM.

According to the "New York Sun's" Oakland correspondent, "the machine had never been tested, but the attempt to make it fly under control was accepted by the crowd as proof of its efficiency." Mr. Morrell had capitalised at £2,000,000 the National Airship Company, with offices at San Francisco. He talked of "aerial liners" in much the same way as we speak of ocean liners. He is a born optimist, and had the courage of his convictions, as was proved when he insisted upon going aloft with his crew. He called his airship, which was really a balloon, with claims to dirigibility, the "Ariel." "Just to indicate lightness, strength, and intelligent guiding power," Speaking of his machine last October he said: "The "Ariel" will go 150 miles an hour. "Suppose something happens to the airship when it is travelling so fast?" was asked him. He replied "I have been asked that question a thousand times. One might as well inquire of the captain of the battleship "Dreadnought" what he would do if the bottom of his ship fell out. In thinking of the "Ariel" remember that its buoyancy is as positive and as reliable as the stanchest ocean craft. The buoyancy of the "Ariel" will carry 128 tons to an altitude of 20,000 feet above the sea level."

The prospectus of the National Airship Company shows Mr. Morrell as president and general manager, and, with reference to his qulifications, it says: "Ths invention of the "Ariel," the accessories, factory, and the equipments and landing docks, and the combination of them that constitutes our enterprise is the best production of Mr. Morrell, who received a salary larger than that of the President of the United States for his service as a mechanical engineer and designer prior to entering the employ of this company."

Mr, Morrell asserted that daily trips would be made by his ships to New York City from San Francisco. He put it this way: "If this airship "Ariel" does not carry 500 passengers and forty tons of mail from San Francisco to New York City in twenty-four hours, I will not accept one cent for the invention."

The "Ariel" is divided into fifteen compartments "which insures absolute safety and comfort for the passengers." The prospectus continues: "The lower section is arrange in parlours and sitting rooms, bed rooms and hall, and is equipped with special airship furniture as nicely as a palace. The thoroughness of the inventor is shown by the details of equipment. The chairs weigh only seventeen ounces, and are upholstered and as strong and comfortable as any parlour chair. The beds, with perfect air mattresses and pillows combined and silk covers, weigh only twenty-seven ounces each and are as large and as comfortable as any ever built."

An interesting outline is given of the manner in which the pilot would make the twenty-four-hour trip across the country safely and at the same time luxuriously. "The cost of establishing our universal aerial transit system be will very small. The expense of the trip from New York to London is £170. We know what it requires to establish an aerial rapidtransit system—a few airships, a few small docks on towers, an investment of a few dollars, that is all."

POWER ON THE WATER.

An official publication from Washington gives this note on the character of power in the maritime world:—

"The period between the census of transportation by water for 1889 and that for 1906 witnessed a great advance in the marine engine. Probably the most notable achievement is the success of the turbine engine and its adaptation to vessels of the largest type. The gasoline engine has also developed during the period, not only because of the small space required for the equipment and on account of its cleanliness, but by reason of the low cost of installation, cheapness of gasoline, and small expense for employees to operate it. The use of oil as a fuel appears to be growing in favour, partly because of the decrease in the number of stokers, coal trimmers &c., which the use of this fuel makes possible. The internal combustion engine is rapidly developing, and if the gas engine meets the expectations of its many advocates it will revolutionise power in the maritime world."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	5	4	82
Total plague deaths to date	143,732		
This date last year	2	1	88

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
6	7

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

June 22nd, 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	20	35	0
B	122	68	4
C	66	52	9
D	52	23	0
E	159	82	2
F & G	54	2	0
Total to date	473	292	15
Total rats killed			765

THE marriage arranged between Mr. A. E. C. Fenoulhet (late Captain, 3rd Royal Berkshire Regiment), elder son of Dr. E. C. Fenoulhet, J.P., and Mrs. Fenoulhet, of Herne Bay, and Elfie, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Capon, of 40 Upper George Street, will take place in Rangoon in November.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew is in charge of the preliminary arrangements in connection with the Industrial Conference which is to assemble at Ootacamund in September, and Mr. A. Chatterton is going to Ootacamund this week to confer with him in regard to these matters. The following gentlemen have also been invited to attend the Conference:—Dr. Morris Travers, of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer, Mr C. Vijiaraghava Chariar, of Salem, Dewan Bahadur N. Raghunatha Rao, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalachariar, Dewan of Travancore, Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Iyer and Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnasawmy Rao of Tinnevelly. The Council of Native Education has also been invited to send a representative. Those to whom invitations are sent have been invited to send in advance any suggestions which they may like to make, and we understand that many valuable suggestions are already reaching Government and are receiving consideration.

BY THE WAY.

FRENCH CRUISERS.

In France construction of warships has in the last few years been practically at a standstill, as far as the larger unities of the fleet are concerned; the advent to the Ministry of Marine of M. Camille Pelletan, the strongly socialistic Senator, was marked by a return to the exploded idea that the defensive "role" was at the same time the cheapest and the best; in consequence the credits voted were mainly spent in developing the submarine and destroyer element in the fleet to the detriment of all other classes of ships, and the Patrie class of battleships of the 1900 programme are only just entering the service as active units thereof. The Edgar Quinet and Waldeck Rousseau, at present building, are the newest development of the armoured cruiser in France; the former is in course of construction at Brest, and the latter at Lorient; they are 14,000 tons, and carry fourteen 7.6-in. guns, with a designed horse-power of 37,000, and an estimated speed of 23 knots. The next big cruiser on the list, the Ernest Renan, is 13,644 tons, and carries four 7.6-in. and twelve 6-4 in. guns, her horse-power and speed being the same as the other ships just mentioned. The Jules Michelet, which carries the same armament as the Renan, is 12,600 tons. In reviewing the list of French ships, it is not to be wondered at that M. Chaumet, the reporter of the Budget of Marine, should, in his extremely able State paper, just published, find serious fault with affairs as he has found them in the French Navy.

GERMAN CRUISERS.

Germany, which is making such immense strides forward in the building of a modern fleet, while all the world wonders from whence the money is to come to pay for the latest and most ambitious programme, has hitherto spent most of the money voted upon battleship construction, and is therefore not very strong in cruisers. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, now completing, are 11,600 tons, carrying eight 8-2 in. and six 6-in. guns, with a designed horse-power of 26,000. and an estimated speed of 22 knots. The Furst Bismark, dating 1897, is 10,700 tons, with four 9·4 in. and 12 6-in. guns the Roon (1903) and Yorck (1904) are 9,050 tons, carrying four 8·2 in. and ten 6 in. guns; horse-power, 19,000; speed, 21 knots. The Prinz Adalbert and Friederich Karl are of the same tonnage and armament, but date 1901. The Prinz Heinrich is 8,930 tons, with two 9·4-in. and ten 6-in. The Hertha class—five ships—are 5,650 tons, and the Kaiserin Augusta 6,300 tons. Germany, also has building nine cruisers—four of the Pfeil class, of 3.800 tons, and five of the Koenigsberg class, of 3,420 tons. In addition, there are seven of the Bremen class, 3,250 tons; three Frauenlob class, 2,715 tons; seven Gazelle class, 2,650 tons; besides some other vessels now considered obsolete.

LARGE CRUISERS.

That the battleship should have crept up the scale of tonnage from the neighbourhood of 10,000 tons to that of 20,000 tons is a phenomenon sufficiently portentous in itself; but that a vessel called a cruiser should displace 17,250 tons seems to be a fact almost incredible. We are, however, confronted, says Engineering, with the concrete reality of the Invincible, Inflexible, and Indomitable now building, and as they are officially classed as cruisers, the name must perforce be accepted. At the same time, if memory strays back to Lord Cochrane and the Speedy sloop of fourteen 4-pounder guns, with which, by the way, his lordship captured the Spanish frigate El Gamo, of thirty-two guns, four of which were 24-pounders, it is pardonable, perhaps, if some surprise is manifested at modern nomenclature. The cruiser, as such, is the lineal descendant of the frigate of the Nelsonian era, a vessel associated in the naval mind inseparably with scouting duties, designed for a wide range of action, and to act as the complement of the ship in the line of battle. But it is just here that modern science has upset all preconceived ideas, as, in proportion to her bigger sister the battleship, the cruiser has grown out of all knowledge whatsoever, and is bewildering the student of naval affairs as to the ultimate purport of her existence. Vessels of 17,250 tons, with an indicated horse-power of 41,000 and an estimated speed of 25 knots, can hardly be classed among these unities, the destiny of which is to sweep the seas with the idea of conveying accurate information to the admiral in command. Are they then destined, asks Engineering, to take their place in the line of battle with the battleships—thus officially designated—or to fulfil some function hitherto undisclosed by the authorities?

CONDITIONS OF PENSIONS.

The publication of the details of the Old Age Pensions Bill will not increase any sane man's admiration for this wonderful measure. An immense amount of beating about the bush will be necessary before the septuagenarian is ascertained to be a fit object for a pension. His or her past has to be unrolled. The Doomsday Book has to be opened. One question alone is calculated to be fruitful in endless discussion—namely, has the would-be recipient been reduced to his present states of poverty by his own misbehaviour? What is misbehaviour exactly? Does the term cover marriage to an extravagant wife, or a bet on the Derby, or a visit to Monte Carlo? Then as to paupers. No doubt it is wise that old-age pensions should not go to men in workhouses. Experience has shown that they, or most of them, only spend it on drink. But with female inmates of workhouses, it is different. They could spend the extra five shillings, it is safe to say, on buying little comforts for themselves. At least, that is what they do in New Zealand. If there is one class in the whole community to whom one would like to see a pension go it is the hard-working wife and mother, who, no longer able to support herself and her family by the wash-tub or what not, has to retire to the workhouse. By this Bill she is cut off from such assistance. No doubt some satisfactory Bill will be evolved sooner or later, but this present measure is simply a vote-catching machine, which, after infinite groans and grunts, will grind out a very little flour for those whose withered arms can hardly stretch out to take it, and as for the prohibitive cost of a wasteful measure, Ministers who sneer at "broadening the basis of taxation" withhold quite prudently any suggestion of its derivation.

ABBEY MONUMENTS.

A warning note comes from Americans interested as much as we are—perhaps more so—in maintaining the distinctive atmosphere of Westminster Abbey. It has been sounded apropos of the plan for erecting a monument to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the Abbey. They warn us that if we go on crowding our British Pantheon with monuments and status it will lose much of its grandeur and will sink to the level of the "horrible" Hall of Statues in the Capitol at Washington. Let us learn wisdom from St. Paul's and its dilemma over that far too vast Wellington monument, which somehow is to be capped with an equestrian statue which will make the whole thing hopelessly out of proportion. Memorials in Westminster Abbey should be cut down to the minimum size, or the beautiful shrine will become a sort of Madame Tussaud's. Reverence for the past forbids us to take a sledge-hammer in hand and demolish some of the monstrosities that already disfigure the Abbey. All we can do is to avoid adding to them.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RIBBON RUFFLE.

Now that the hot weather has come to stay and the official thermometer has something sensational to show in comparison with last year's reading writes our Lady correspondent, women in general have begun to regard their cloth tailor-mades, which have done them such faithful service through the cold spring days, with dubious eyes and wavering loyalty. The same disinclination is besides being shown for the dog-collar ruffle of pleated ribbon which is beginning to suffer a certain decrease in the popularity it has been accorded during the past weeks, the warmth of these ribbon ruffles being far in excess of that of the ordinary feather boa, owing to the fact that they fit closely round the neck of the wearer, and are never arranged loosely and negligently like their feather rivals. In place of the ribbon ruffles a far simpler style of neckwear has been adopted, in the form of a band of thickly women ribbon in cream or pale soft shades, dotted with little sprigs of blossom like a delicate Lowestoft faience, and shot through with threads of gold or silver. A small thick ruche of white tulle is pleated on this ribbon both top and bottom, while a little knot of gold or silver tissue hides the fastening at the back.

SASHES.

In the case of numbers of the Princess gowns a great success has been achieved by the delicate shade which stands midway between biscuit and champagne, and to which is allied a sash of the softest black charmeuse. This sash is swathed twice round the form just below the bust, and terminates very abruptly in a huge knot on the left hip, whence it falls in long gathered ends hung with the inevitable tassel. Stiff ribbon sashes are absolutely discountenanced where the new gowns are concerned, only the soft uncrushable tissues or satin ribbons of the consistency of crepe de chine being permitted inside the radius of La Mode in alliance with the Greek-cut tunic gowns. For a young girl in virgin white, the prettiest scheme of all is the loosely draped sash of snow-white soft satin, which is tied on one side—a little below the waist—the knot being hidden under a single rose or a tiny clump of pink may, white stock, peach-blossom, or double cherry, while a shower of buds with long pale green stalks takes the place of the ordinary tassels. To complete the effect the large hat lifted on one side, which might almost be said to have been invented for the special purpose of setting off the charms of "sweet eighteen," is trimmed with flowers to match, white stock allied to a hat of pale water-green straw representing an incomparable scheme in this connection.

HIDING THE FIGURE.

Apart from the "scabbard" gown of the most extreme Directoire cut, and the classic severity of the Greck robe or Princess dress, much of the energy of the couturiere seems nowadays spent in the effort to hide the lines of the figure under the drapery of the gown itself. Some of the drapped corsages of the new dresses almost suggest a monkish garb, so loose and indefinite are the folds round the shoulder, while the girdle of thick gold or silver cord helps to heighten the illusion. In many cases the upper sleeve is dispensed with altogether, the material of the coursage being draped into a point on the shoulders, while the little undersleeves—representing an almost transparent ephemerality of tucked net or lace—spring from the hiatus made in the drapery. Everything nowadays is hemmed with soft satin, with the exception always of the jupe itself. The minature sleeves of the new gowns have invariably their satin fold to give them a fictious and belated solidity, while the outline of the corsage, where it is cut away squarely over the inevitable guimpe, is treated in the same manner and even the sash of tulle or lace boasts a hem of of the same from which to suspend the fringe or tassels which help in its construction.

PURIFYING WATER BY OZONE.

In a paper read recently before the Faraday Society, Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, of the Borough Polytechnic, dealt with "The Industrial Uses of Ozone, Especially for the Purification of Water," and he spoke in particular on the ozone apparatus and plants of Messrs. Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, who, it will be remembered, have put down plants at Martinikenfelde, a suburb of Berlin, at Paderborn, and at Wiesbaden. Paderborn is a small town of Westphalia, now of about 25,000 inhabitants; Wiesbaden is a modern health resort, with more than 100,000 inhabitants, visited by quite as many guests. Both places owe their reputation to their thermal springs, which were known to the Romans. But their water-supply is not drawn from those springs, and needs treatment. The ozonisers of Siemens and Halske, Dr. Perkin explained, might, like his own experimental apparatus, which he showed at work, be described as modifications, of the Berthelot apparatus. An iron vessel or box, filled with water, contained three vertical glass tubes each enclosing a cylinder of aluminum; through stuffing boxes these tubes passed through the false bottom of the vessel, whose lower portion was open to the air. The air flowed through the annular space between the aluminum cylinder and the glass tube into the upper portion of the vessel in which the ozonised air collected. The aluminum formed the positive pole of currents of 8,000 volts, the vessel the negative pole, and the water in the vessel was the outer coating of the condenser, between whose two plates—the aluminium and glass—the silent discharge passed. The iron boxes were earthed, the framing being built up of hollow iron columns. The boxes were grouped in batteries and placed in special rooms, which were kept dark; each box was provided with a window, so that the attendant entering the room could at once see whether the bluish discharge was passing or not. The air was previously filtered and dried by streaming over lime; the water was also filtered, as a rule. The sterilising towers were filled with pebbles and through these the ozone rose, and the water descended. As the ozonised water had a smell and taste of its own, the superuous ozone was removed again by letting the water fall over a cascade before it entered the mains. In the portable apparatus such as had been used during the war between the Russians and Japanese this removal of the excess of ozone was not specially provided for. Taking the average daily consumption of water at 100 litres per head of population—rather a low estimate—one ozoniser would supply sufficient ozone for a town of from 2,000 to 4,000 inhabitants. The total cost was 2 pfenning (about one farthing) per cubic metre of water. Dr. Perkin showed by expert reports that the bacteriological tests were most satisfactory. In some cases not all the bacilli had been killed by ozonised water but the surviving germs were not pathogenic whilst cholera and typhoid bacilli were killed. We remember that this claim was contested a few years ago, but that the final outcome of the controversy was in favour of the ozone treatment. Any interruptions of the ozonisers would, of course, be serious. Dr. Perkin mentioned in this connection that the water would automatically be shut off if either the blower or the ozoniser should fail, and warning would at once be given. He thought that the ozone treatment deserved serious attention; its advantages for contaminated districts and in war time were obvious, but he would also recommend that filtration should be combined with ozone treatment.

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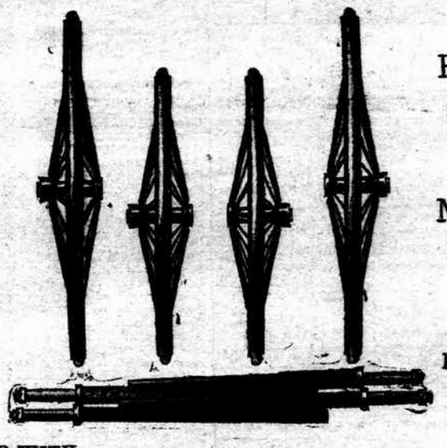
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 22.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Soys. ...	8,775	Jeddah via Aden.	O Khoosbal
1 Box Soys. ...	2,700	Aden ...	
Gold Coins.	4,877		
5 Bundles Rs.....	10,100	Bahrein ...	O Hemondass
1 Bundle Rs ...	500	Do. ...	D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [22ND JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 16th June.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 28 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d. T.T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills. There has only been a trifling enquiry for remittance which has been met at our quotations. Credits are very scarce. The quotation with most Banks is 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight but with business better terms are available. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d. to 1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.	... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	137 1/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	183 1/2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 95 7-8 for cash and 95 15-16 for the settlement. There has been little or nothing doing and at the close there is no change in quotations. Calcutta market is advised as 95 7-8 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement	„ 95-15

Bullion :—

On Saturday the London Bar silver market closed 1-16 down at 25 1-16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months. New York closed 1-8 lower at 54 1-4. Locally the market opened quiet at 64 1-4 ex duty, but later on there was a good enquiry, said to be chiefly on Calcutta account and rates all-round close about 3-16 up the tendency of the Market being upwards. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	3
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	3
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	64	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	64	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	64	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Visible Supply this week was 140,000 bales less, and the Into Sight figures 210,000 bales more. On these figures the Home market declined, but the drop has had little effect on our market and prices are almost unchanged. Business in contracts is still very restricted.

In ready cotton the demand for Japan continues but exporters to Europe and mills are buying quietly. Rain somewhat interfered with business at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	225/3	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	250	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	212/13	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	207	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	200	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	201	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/2	
Good Westerns ...	200/01	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	232	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales 7,000
Total Imports 27,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5-91	5-87	5-62	5-33	5-21
—02	—03	—02	—02	—02
N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.		F.-M.
5-14	5-11	5-08		5-05
—02	—03	—02		—02

NEW CROP.

	Rs.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...240/41 March/09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 207/8 Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 195 „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 191 „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 180 „

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small demand.

We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.
September „ 8 14 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and slightly easier with a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 3 0 B. T.
„ Delhi ... „ 9 4 0 „
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 10 6 6 „
„ „ Cawnpore... „ 10 4 0 „

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady, but there is little doing.

We quote :—

Muggy ... ... Rs. 55 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 56 0 0
„ Secunderabad ... „ 57 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 12 0

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 31 12 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready Rs. 25 0 0 to Rs. 26 8 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 9 0

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, June-July ... Rs. 6 4 6 B. T.

Tone.—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,400
India	64
Indian Specie	54½

Mills :—

David	367½
Manockji Petit	3,140 July
New City of Bombay ...	675
Presidency Mill	620

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary.	323 1/2 to 327½
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	371
Colaba Land and Mill	1,070
Marcks and Co.	122
Treacher and Co	610

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	118
Tapti-Valley	117½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,334	bales.
Wheat	354	cwts.
Linseed	4,452	„
Rapeseed	3,099	„
Gingellyseed	903	„
Poppyseed	7,795	„
Groundnuts	100	„
Castorseed	1,601	„
Rice	4,964	„
Myrabolams	1,350	„
Cottonseed	6,037	„
Mowraseed	1,328	„
Gram	1,398	„
Jowar	nil	
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th June, 1908, as compared with the statement of 20th June, 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs.	June 20. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	33,38,068	45,62,760
Public Deposits at Branches ...	53,79,224	56,61,227
Other Deposits ...	7,76,60,274	7,69,05,939
Post Bills ...	24,872	26,634
Sundries ...	30,61,213	31,41,948
Rs....	10,91,63,651	10,99,98,592
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,18,65,276	1,18,26,272
Other authorised Securities.	14,99,193	14,97,698
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,77,91,730	2,69,32,833
Loans do. do.	2,56,30,981	2,59,16,376
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,68,07,696	1,58,22,688
Dead Stock ...	3,35,134	3,35,134
Stamps ...	4,819	4,746
Bullion ...	3,31,069	3,09,672
Balances with other Banks.	10,23,778	5,68,691
Sundries ...	7,00,940	7,37,606
Cash ...	2,31,73,035	2,60,46,876
	10,91,63,651	10,99,98,592

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th June on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week ...	Rs. 1,70,000	Rs. 2,85,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	337	565	8	910
For previous 22 weeks of half year ...	34,21,282	57,57,849	83,216	92,82,347
Total for 23 weeks ...	35,91,282	60,42,849	87,216	97,21,347
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,77,133	3,36,650	2,403	5,16,191
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	351	668	5	1,022
Total to corresponding date do. ...	3,440,513	71,53,399	86,991	1,06,80,903

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 56,891
Do. to date..... „ 9,59,462

GODHRA-BUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 22,000	Rs.	Rs. 29,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	49	156	.....	205
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	1,50,170	4,87,360	3,173	6,41,203
Total for 23 weeks ...	1,57,170	5,09,360	3,173	6,70,203
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year ...	7,832	32,750	111	40,393
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	53	232	1	286
Total to corresp. date do.	1,47,364	7,79,397	4,715	9,31,276

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 11,393
Do. to date..... „ 2,61,073

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,80,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,77,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	107	158	4	269
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	37,44,860	63,88,139	1,45,782	104,79,581
Total for 23 weeks ...	41,94,860	66,68,139	1,52,782	109,56,581
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year ...	2,14,225	3,70,985	5,833	5,91,133
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	121	210	3	334
Total to corresp. date do.	41,66,194	81,76,581	1,38,811	124,71,586

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 114,133
Do. to date..... „ 15,15,005

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 600	Rs. 600	Rs.	Rs. 1,200
Or per mile of Railway ...	35	34	....	69
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	10,839	10,758	77	21,665
Total for 23 weeks ...	11,439	11,358	77	22,865
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	632	499	3	1,115
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	36	28	....	64
Total to corresponding date do.	9,512	9,403	94	19,019

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 85
Do to date..... „ 3,846

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June on 139·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 3,300	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 60	Rs. 5,760
Or per mile of Railway ...	23	18	1	42
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ...	54,568	69,619	1,198	1,57,385
Total for 23 weeks ...	56,768	72,119	1,258	1,33,145
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year ...	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ...	..	..	..	..
Total to corresp. date do.	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	64½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	14 „	16
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	5 „	54½
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	14 „	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.			9 „	120
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	12 „	£23
Mercantile	£25	£13½	6 „	£13½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		18
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,850
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,475
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161½
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	270
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 80	xd. 375
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Saretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	212
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	132
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	37
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	8	90
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 11
	D. 200	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis. 5 1/2
Thacker and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 255
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treasher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Benar Manufacturing	200	200	20	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	50	395
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,755
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,080
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	765
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	370
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,270
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	550
Howard & Bullough s	500	500	25	495
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	183
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	169½
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	425
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,125
Morarji Gooculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2,980
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	250	p. c. 8	200
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	920
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,330
Tertile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Arbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kursuchee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
Fresch.....	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpara Otn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahiva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Monfumji Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,158
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Valkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,800
Wardhwan G. & P...	250	50	13	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	3 p. c.	xd 370
Amritsar Patti	100	100	5 „	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	432½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 102

THE TWO SERVICES.

In view of the transfer of the gunnery school from Sheerness to Chatham taking place on July 1, it, has been decided that Rear-Admiral C. H. Coke, who has just been promoted to that rank, shall continue in the command of the school until its removal. When the gunnery establishment becomes merged in the general depot at Chatham it will be placed in charge of Captain A. E. A. Grant, who, by a singular coincidence, was, as a lieutenant, prominently identified with the formation of the school at Sheerness, being the senior staff officer for a considerable time. In addition to superintending the training of classes, Captain Grant will be responsible for the seagoing tenders attached to the school, and the command of the depot will also devolve upon him in the absence of the commodore. The work of transferring the equipment of the school has commenced, several of the six-inch guns having been dismounted from the batteries at Sheerness, and sent by water conveyance to Chatham. The reappropriation of the gunnery school buildings at Sheerness has at last been settled, and in addition to providing accommodation for a rifle range party of 200 petty officers and men for service at Barton's Point, offices will be found for the staff of the Home Fleet.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TRAINING.

Last week witnessed the passing out from the "Impregnable" of the first wireless telegraphy class, consisting of fifteen lads, which was formed last September. The establishment of the class was in the nature of an experiment, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The first draft has been distributed among the "King Edward VII.," "Hibernia," and "Black Prince," as wireless telegraphy operators, and for the present boys who have qualified in this branch will be sent away in drafts each month, instead of three times a year, as in the case of the advanced class boys. On leaving the "Impregnable," the latter class are sent for a course of sea training in the Fourth Cruiser Squadron before being passed either into the nucleus crew ships of the Home Fleet or fully-commissioned vessels, whereas the wireless telegraphy boys are competent as operators, and as such go direct to ordinary seagoing ships. The value of the wireless telegraphy training will now be put to a practical test, from which there is every reason to believe it will emerge successfully.

FRENCH BATTLE PRACTICE.

The French, who have been somewhat tardy in recognising that it is real economy to spend such an amount of ammunition from the guns of the fleet during peace as will ensure a proper shooting efficiency for war, are now following our own Navy more closely in this direction. For so rich a country as Great Britain the annual quantity of ammunition fired from each class of gun is not on the liberal side considering how great a stake rests on our naval gunners being the champions of the world. More practice would necessarily mean more wear and tear of the guns and a longer bill for naval ordnance each year; but here again the expenditure would be more than justified by the result achieved if greater gunnery efficiency were obtained. Our friends across Channel carry out their battle practice in a different way to that arranged by our own Admiralty, as the French Fleet, under Admiral Germinet, has lately been firing at long ranges at a rock tricked out with masts and canvas screens to imitate a battle-ship. Steaming past the Liserot Rock the speed was 13 knots, each division following in the wake of its leader. The firing took place at unknown distances, which brought the rangefinding method adopted by French officers into play, and although official details are withheld, the shooting is privately reported as having been good. An old ironclad, the "Tempete," is likewise being prepared as a target for further firing tests, while the battleship "Iena" is to serve as a target for experiments, resembling those carried out by our own Fleet on the "Hero" a short time since.

BATTLE DISTINCTIONS AND REGIMENTS

Those who are responsible for recommending to his Majesty the addition of distinctions to the standards and colours of regiments, will do well to take note of an article in "Blackwood's Magazine." As is well known, Sir Archibald Alison's Committee inquired into this matter many years ago and until after its deliberations even the battle of Blenheim had no official recognition on the colours of the regiments that fought there. The Committee laid down an important principle, to the effect that in dealing with events long past, the names of such victories only should be retained as either in themselves or by their results have left a mark on history "which renders those names familiar, not only to the British Army, but also to every educated gentleman." Nevertheless, it is incongruous and unsatisfactory that the list of honours borne by many illustrious regiments in great campaigns should be incomplete, while recognition has been freely bestowed upon petty conflicts with barbaric foemen of more recent date. The hard fighting at Tangier, which was once our possession, should have its record among the distinctions borne by the Queen's, the Royal Dragoons, and the Royal Scots, for the first two were Tangier regiments, and the last named was involved in all the perils and privations of the later siege. The famous fighting in the Low Countries, which excited the generous enthusiasm of Uncle Toby and Corporal Trim, should be commemorated at least by adding "Namur" to the roll of regimental honours. The Royal Irish, who have the proud motto granted by King William, would not grudge the privilege of "Namur" being included among the distinctions of many corps which fought beside them in 1695. Again it is pointed out that nothing is more remarkable or unaccountable than the absence of the honour "Gibraltar, 1704-5," from the distinctions of the Army for the great defence of the Rock, and the fighting in Spain in the "first Peninsular War" should be commemorated by "Barcelona." Again there should be a more generous recognition of the splendid episodes in the Low Countries under Marlborough, and every regiment which served there from 1702 to 1711 might well bear the honour of "Flanders." The suggestion is excellent, and we hope that his Majesty may be induced to authorise the addition of some or all of these honours to the standards and colours of the regiments which were engaged in those campaigns.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL Sir James Arthur Hanbury, K.C.B., F.R.C.S., died on June 3 at Bournemouth. Sir James was born in 1832, and entered the medical service of the Army on completing his professional education. He served with distinction in China, India, and America, was principal medical officer of a division during the Afghan campaigns of 1878-9 and 1879-80, and was principal medical officer under Lord Roberts on the occasion of the memorable march from Cabul to Kandahar, for which service he received the C. B. In 1882 he was chosen to accompany Lord Wolseley as principal medical officer of the Egyptian expedition, and on its close was created a K.C.B. He was principal medical officer at Gibraltar in 1887 and 1888, and surgeon-general of the forces in the Madras Presidency from the latter year until 1892, when he retired.

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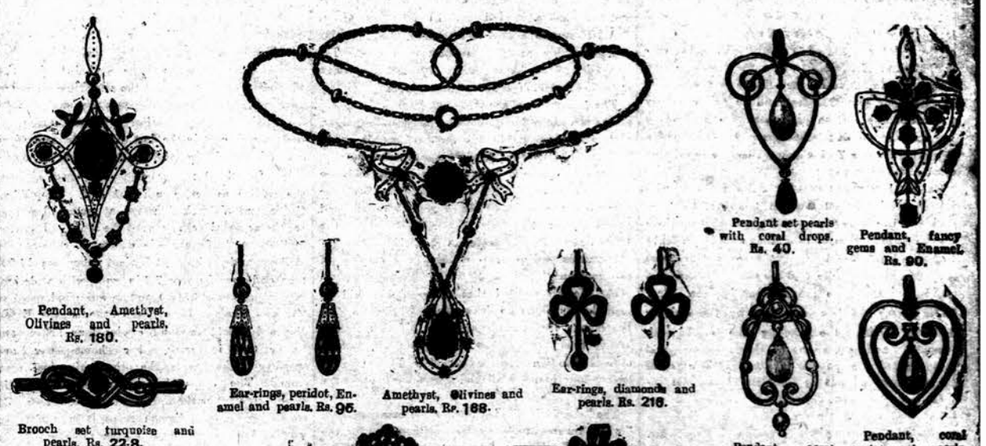

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